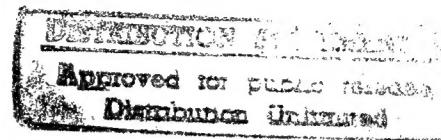


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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM
SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

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8 February 1985

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

PRESS SURVEYS FROM SOVIET SOUTHERN REPUBLICS

This report consists of editorial reports of articles found in the press of the southern republics of the Soviet Union which include the Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia; the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Selections are unique to the native-language press of the indicated republics. The surveys contain material on political affairs, economics, social, cultural, international and military issues.

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ARMENIAN SSR

Economics (Armenian) 1984, No. 10, p. 10

MOUNTAIN AREAS LOSE POPULATION

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 29 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Candidate of Agricultural Sciences I. Hovsepyan and Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Vardanyan, entitled "Productive Utilization of the Land Is a Socioeconomic Issue." The authors note that matters pertaining to economic and social development of mountain areas are of economic and sociopolitical significance and are being widely studied by researchers in the Armenia division of the All-Union Land Resources Scientific Research Institute. In land-poor Armenia, with its adverse natural conditions, productive use of land and solving the social problems of the village are of determining importance for the mountain areas. A great deal is being done on the farms of this republic to put new acreage into agricultural use, as well as improving land already in use. Mountain land is not generally tractable to use of machinery and is therefore difficult to cultivate. Another factor in inefficient utilization of land in the mountain areas is the decline in the size of the labor force due to urban migration. In recent years considerable work has been done to improve life in the mountain villages, to bring in gas, electricity, and other amenities. The authors suggest the possible need for the government to pay different agricultural product procurement prices on the basis of place of origin: flatland, foothills, or mountains. Effective January 1983 government procurement prices for agricultural products increased substantially, with added price differentials paid to low-profit and unprofitable mountain-area farms. The republic government allocated 131 million rubles for this purpose. Poor housing remains one of the reasons why young families leave the village. Over the last 10 years able-bodied young people from the mountain areas have for the most part secured employment in rayon administrative centers and at urban industrial enterprises, in construction and other organizations, and within a short time are able to obtain an apartment assignment. As a result in some small mountain communities there are hardly any young families remaining, natural population growth is stagnant, and there are scarcely enough children in the elementary grades to warrant keeping the classes going. The author suggests substantial capital investment and incentives to keep young people in the villages.

Social and Cultural Affairs

PUBLIC VENEREAL DISEASE AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 5 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article, published under the rubric "Doctor's Department," by Sedrak Zulumyan, entitled "This Should Be a Matter of Concern to All of Us." The article is an effort to provide the layman with a rudimentary education about venereal disease, how it is contracted, how to avoid contact with it, and what one should do upon contracting it. The author states that the patient's identity will be kept in strict confidence and that one should seek treatment for one's own sake as well as for avoiding passing on the disease to others.

International

ARMENIAN GROUP VISITS NICARAGUA

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 5 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 450-word Armenpress article by correspondent O.N. Grigoryan, Armenian Komsomol rayon committee secretary, entitled "Guest Appearances in Nicaragua," which reports that the amateur performing group of the Zakavkazkabel' Association accompanied a Soviet trade union delegation on a trip to Nicaragua (by invitation of the Sandinista Trade Union Central Committee) to celebrate the 5th anniversary of the revolution. The group received a letter from one of the military zones of the Sandinista People's Army prior to their departure from Nicaragua, thanking them for their revolutionary solidarity and display of brotherhood. Grigoryan states that the Nicaraguans are a people who will defend to the death their revolutionary achievements and the struggle for a new and free homeland and that they are enormously interested in the Soviet Union, its past and present history, achievements of the Soviet way of life, etc. The concerts, which invariably ended with the "Sandino Song," which has become the national anthem of Nicaragua, were a big success. The author states that memorable get-togethers were held with factory workers, with spontaneous Soviet-Nicaraguan friendship rallies and concerts held right on the shop floor. The group visited Soviet specialists who are in Nicaragua helping to build new industrial enterprises and organize health care.

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES URGED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 18 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,050-word article by Candidate of Historical Sciences and Docent S. Papyan, entitled "Nuclear-Free Zones Will Serve Peace," in which the author discusses concern about world peace and movements opposing the arms race. He mentions the first international conference devoted to nuclear-free zones which was held this past April in Manchester, England. The author briefly summarizes the history of the nuclear-free movement since the 1950's and levels charges of seeking to militarize space against the Reagan Administration.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE IN YEREVAN

[Editorial Report] Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian on 22 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 200-word Armenpress article entitled "Guarantee of Health." An interregional conference of the World Health Organization was held in Yerevan, with participants including countries from Asia and Africa, the European and U.S. components of the World Health Organization, as well as specialists from Geneva Headquarters.

AZERBAIJAN SSR

Political Affairs

PARTY STATUTES STRESSED IN PARTY PUNISHMENT

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,100-word article by I. Asgarov, chairman of the Party Commission of the AzCP Central Committee, stressing the importance of adhering to party statutes in meting out party punishments. In a discussion of a number of cases in which leading officials have been expelled from the CPSU it is found that party statutes, primarily those concerning the chain of command, have been violated to the detriment of primary party organizations. It is pointed out that "party committees must never diminish the rights of primary organizations." It is added that "however, there are such situations. For example, in 1983 the Yevlakh, Lenkeran and Nakhchivan Gorkoms, and the Aghdam, Aghsu, Dashkasan, Jebrayyl, Gadabay, Gubadly, Kurdemir and other raykoms announced more than 70 percent of the party punishments meted out to communists in leading positions over the heads of the primary party organizations. It is an unacceptable situation when some raykoms resolve a question on expelling a communist from the party with information from the primary party organization."

Economics

NEW RIVER/SEA SHIP COMMISSIONED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 22 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 600-word Azerinform report on the commissioning of the "Kompozitor Kara Karayev" in Baku. The ship "is the first ship in a series of a new ships constructed on the horizontal loading principle. In order to load the holds of the ship longshoremen will not need wide gantry cranes--an especially complex technique. Containers holding freight are placed on special trailers and are passed to the deck over a bridge descending from the ship. There, the trailers are placed on one of the freight decks by means of two elevators. This kind of loading is significantly faster and easier than the traditional method, its operation requires less power, and the working conditions of the longshoremen and safety of the loads are improved. The 'Kompozitor Kara Karayev' can carry more than 3,000 tons a trip. The fact that the new ship draws less water is an important characteristic; it makes it possible to pass through rivers and other inland waterways."

WORLD EXPORT OF BAKU AIR CONDITIONERS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 22 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by G. Teyyubov, editor of the Baku Air Conditioner Factory newspaper TEKHNIKI TARAGGI UGHRUNDA ["For Technical Progress"] announcing that this year the factory has begun filling Cuban orders. It is noted that "the factory also has many orders from Vietnam, the GDR, Afghanistan, Hungary, England, France and Italy." It is added that "426,000 air conditioners roll off the factory's assembly line a year."

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SENT TO 'BAM' SETTLEMENTS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 1 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word interview with Israfil Hajyyev of the 'Azerbaijan BAM construction' Construction-Installation Administration, on the construction materials being sent to the Ulkan settlement along the BAM from Azerbaijan. These are being used in building the Angoya settlement in the Buryat BAM sector. With regard to the Azerbaijani settlement in Ulkan, it is noted that "several thousand railroad workers and their families have been settled in Ulkan. In the period since 1978 we have built ten apartment buildings with a floor space of more than 9,000 square meters, a 192 place school, a communications center" and other structures. It is added that "all these buildings have been designed by taking the BAM climate conditions into consideration and using Azerbaijani architectural principles widely." It is pointed out that consumer goods produced in Azerbaijan are also available. When the weather is appropriate for construction work, it is noted that a group of builders from Ulkan will be moved to start work in Angoya.

CAUSES OF AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 11 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 950-word article by R. Rafizade reporting on a joint meeting of the trade unions and the MVD to discuss highway safety. "Analysis has shown that 47 percent of all highway accidents occur because speed limits are violated or traffic laws are not obeyed. A number of cars and tractors are operated in poor mechanical condition. Another reason for the number of accidents is lack of driver discipline and the low level of their skill. A reason for the weak discipline among drivers is that not enough educational work is conducted among them." It is added that the situation is especially bad in Shamkor, Ujar, Guba, Khachmaz, Gubadly, Gazakh, Gadabay and Zagatala rayons.

BAKU ROADS IN BAD SHAPE

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 12 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,750-word report on a "raid" revealing the poor condition of Baku roads. Noting that there are more than 2,000 kilometers of roads and highways in the city, it is pointed out that "only 61 percent of these roads are in satisfactory technical condition. Nineteen percent of the remainder require major basic repairs, and twenty percent light repairs." It is added that the city needs at least an additional 3,500 kilometers of roads which "requires building new roads and rebuilding old ones." Also, "the narrowness of the roads in the city center and the constant growth of traffic are obstacles to

the intensive movement of traffic." Another problem is the frequency of excavation work on the roads. It is proposed that this be placed under the supervision of the Baku gorispolkom.

DRY WELLS REDUCE OIL PRODUCTION

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 2 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by B. Hajyyev, general director of Azerneft', on achievements in the Azerbaijan petroleum industry. It is pointed out that the Muradkhanly Oil and Gas Administration fell 55,000 tons short of the plan in the first 7 months of the year. "Despite the operation of approximately 30 wells at Muradkhanlyneft, oil production has still not reached the level planned." It is added that "there is a great instability in the beds, dry wells are numerous and the operating time of fuel-giving wells is shortened due to water seepage. Eight of the 19 wells drilled in 1982, 1983 and 1984 have been dry and 3 have been low in yield. As for the remainder, they began with high production but rapidly filled with water. Despite great efforts and engineering work, production is dropping. According to calculations of the Azerbaijan Petroleum Industry Scientific Research Institute, 600,000-650,000 meters of exploratory wells must be drilled a year in order to stabilize and increase oil production. But our capability is only half of that."

ENFORCEMENT OF TRAFFIC REGULATIONS SCRUTINIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 8 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 950-word lead editorial stressing the importance of traffic regulations. "Following the decree of the AzCP Central Committee 'On discipline in motor transport and measures to reduce traffic accidents' a significant amount of work was done to strengthen traffic laws in the republic. As a result the number of traffic accidents is down 4.5 percent in comparison to last year. Nevertheless, the safety of vehicular traffic and pedestrians is not yet sufficiently guaranteed." It is added that "facts show that accidents occur more often in the rayons near Baku, Guba, Masally, Tovuz, Zagatala, Fuzuli, Khachmaz, Shamakhy, Ismayilly, Zangilan and Gazakh rayons, and in Ali Bayramly City. The number of accidents in transport enterprises of the Motor Transport, Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Public Health, Trade and Communications ministries, Azerneft' and the Azerbaijan Agricultural Chemistry Organization are higher than the corresponding period last year due to the lack of any serious enforcement of regulations."

Social and Cultural Affairs

'POSITIVE' HEROES IN LITERATURE EXTOLLED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 18 September 1984 carries on page 3 an 1,100-word article by Mirza Ibraghimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Writers Union, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Soviet Writers Union. "Recently there has been much talk, sometimes heated discussions, on the positive hero and the problem of the positive hero. In our opinion, the positive hero is a leading force in our literature. Soviet literary figures, Azerbaijani writers who have written and created in the style of socialist realism have contributed beautiful examples to the gallery of positive heroes

as an example to the generations. Our society and people take pride in very powerful personalities endowed with pure and enlightened ideas, unshakeable belief, will and faithfulness to our general work."

TRANSLATION PROBLEMS DESCRIBED BY NOVELIST

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 21 September 1984 carries on page 7 a 700-word interview with Dr. Jingiz Huseynov, a professor at the Academy of Social Sciences of the CPSU Central Committee and novelist, about his historical novel "Fatali's Conquest," which he wrote in Russian because "the documents which illuminate the period, the character of certain personalities and the nature of the complex events are in Russian." When asked whether there will be an Azerbaijani translation of the novel, he answered: "The word translation is inappropriate. The content, style, composition structure and subject are complex and intertwined. Above all, language has its own rules, logic and associations. Thus, I have, so to speak, written the novel in Azerbaijani anew."

'ACTIVE LIFE POSITION' STRESSED AT WRITERS' PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 28 September 1984 carries on page 4 an 1,800-word report on the plenum of the Azerbaijan Writers Union at which it was pointed out that "writers are giving the party more active help in eliminating shortcomings and in the solution of complex socio-economic and spiritual problems; they are conducting a serious struggle against bourgeois ideology and the antipodes of communist morality. The active life position of every writer consists of promoting the ideals of communism abroad." With regard to the impact of Azerbaijani Soviet literature abroad, "Hokuma Billuri discussed the positive influence of Azerbaijani Soviet literature on southern Azerbaijani literature and Iranian literature in general."

AZERBAIJAN STATE ATHEISM MUSEUM HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 20 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 400-word Azerinform report on exhibits at the Azerbaijan State Atheism Museum which has "close to 4,000 exhibits which scientifically reveal the content of religion and show its anti-people character. Among the exhibits are the chains used by flagellants during the Muharram celebration with which they wiped away their sins. Then there is the black veil, a bitter cry from the past. In the first years of Soviet government Azerbaijani Komsomol girls threw away the veil in order to crush the laws of the shariat." The museum also has travelling exhibits. The current one, 'The Atheist Paintings of A. Azimzade,' contains some 50 works "which show the reactionary character of religion."

KGB ANNOUNCES CAPTURE OF MURDERER

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 21 Sep 84 p 4

[Unsigned: "Information from the Azerbaijan SSR Committee for State Security"]

[Text] "An extremely dangerous murderer who committed a serious crime on the No. 106 bus in Baku City on 8 September of this year has been located, apprehended and arrested by the AzSSR Committee for State Security together with organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

An investigation of the matter is being conducted.

The Committee for State Security wishes to express its gratitude to the workers of Baku City for their active help in the search for this dangerous criminal."

TWO MURDERERS EXECUTED

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 23 Sep 84 p 4

[Azerinform: "A Just Punishment"]

[Text] "A. Bagdasaryan and A. Asryan, after having formed an armed group of bandits, attacked the home of S. Adamyan, chairman of the 'Kommunizm' kolkhoz, with the purpose of robbery. The bandits killed the master of the house, wounded his wife seriously and made an attempt on the life of his son.

The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Court sentenced both murderers to the most severe sentence.

The sentence has been carried out."

ACTIVITIES AT MUSLIM SHRINES DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 22 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by I. Azizoglu in which he describes a journey he made to 13 shrines, 12 of which were in full operation. It is pointed out that supplicants visit the shrines in hope of their curative effects on various ailments, and leave offerings of money and clothing in the hopes that the rituals they perform will be effective. At the conclusion of his journey, which took him throughout Azerbaijan, he asks rhetorically: "Do you think the public of the rayons, the ispolkoms, the village Soviets are uninformed about the pirs (shrines) which are proliferating like butterflies? There are none among us who do not know it. Above all, if they wanted, they would also learn the names of the swindlers /who collect the offerings/."

WESTERN MUSIC ATTACKED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 23 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial noting that "there are serious shortcomings

in the activities of a number of vocal-instrumental groups, jazz orchestras and discotheques. The creation of groups conveys a spontaneous character. Control over the artistry, formation and the selection of their leaders is still weak. This has made it possible for chancy, politically immature, intellectually unstable people to enter the group. Because organizational and political work are not conducted at the necessary level in certain groups unpleasant events occur. Works of a low ideational-political level drawn from Western stage programs have found their way into the majority of their repertoires." It is added that "performance styles, strange clothing and personal appearance, the unnecessary use of amplifying equipment, the use of recordings--specifically ideationally weak and mistaken songs taken from foreign radio broadcasts, films and illegal tapes are causing public dissatisfaction, harming the ideational-esthetic education of youth and creating conditions for the spread of abnormalities alien to us."

PROPAGANDISTS ASKED TO BE BETTER INFORMED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 29 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial stressing the importance of propaganda work. "Party organizations have constantly stepped up the demand for work done by propagandist cadres. Every year the composition of propagandist cadres is examined, and people who are theoretically prepared for this work and can analyze and generalize the duties of the building of communism from a Marxist-Leninist position are drawn into it. Along with this, one must say that the work with propagandists is not everywhere at the level of contemporary demand. There are still situations where people who are inexperienced and lacking deep knowledge are appointed as propagandists. It is natural that such people cannot fulfill their duties adequately, that meetings they conduct at schools are formal and uninteresting and that their students are not mobilized to fulfill the socio-economic duties of the party."

MUSLIM BURIAL TRADITIONS ASSAILED

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 7 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,700-word article by Mikayyl Mammadov attacking Muslim burial rites and proposing that they be secularized. "One of the factors influencing the power of religion in funeral rites and, in a number of cases, strengthening this religious influence and weakening the secularization process is the religious activity of Muslim clergy and organizations, and of a definite group of people. The Muslim clergy are especially active in this direction and are trying to keep burial rites completely under their influence. The place of burial and place of mourning are used as a means to communicate religious propaganda and to awaken and stimulate religious feelings, customs and habits, and as a source of income. A definite group of people practice mullahhood at the gravesite and at the place of mourning. Within this number are people able to read and write the Arabic alphabet and who are now on pensions as well as individuals who have memorized some verses from the Koran and have studied religion. Many from this group chant the elegy and read the Yasin [the Surah from the Koran pertaining to the funeral ceremony] at the gravesites, etc. One cannot disregard these situations. One also finds youth and adolescents reading the Yasin. This means that someone (young or old) has remained outside public influence and concern, has avoided

work and education and has poor social relationships. These people sooner or later become targets for religious influence and are converted into religious propagandists. Muslim clergy give a religious meaning and direction to the burial rite, and their activity makes the work of freeing this ceremony from religious and other harmful elements more difficult."

KOMSOMOL LEADERSHIP UNRESPONSIVE TO DEMANDS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 12 September 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by T. Aliyev in which the party leadership over Komsomol activity in the Nakhchivan ASSR is criticized. It is noted that "in the sectors of selecting, placing and training cadres in the Komsomol organization the situation is not good. The party leadership of the Komsomol in certain rayons is not responsive enough to demands put forth in decrees of the CPSU Central Committee. There are shortcomings in the selection and placement of Komsomol cadres. Approximately 150 responsible persons working in oblast, city and rayon Komsomol committees are teachers. Only two are agriculture specialists. Eight are being trained in agricultural schools and institutes. Sixty-seven responsible workers in the Komsomol graduated from the Y. Mamadaliyev Nakhchivan Pedagogical Institute of which 55 have refused work appropriate to the specialties on various grounds."

WORK AMONG RELIGIOUS BELIEVERS EMPHASIZED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 13 September 1984 carries on pages 2-3 a 3,800-word article stressing improvements to be made in ideological work conducted among religious believers. "Educational experience and ideological practice show that one cannot permit a weakening of work conducted among a specific group of the population, such as religious believers. Party and Soviet organs of the republic have not done little work in strengthening atheistic propaganda, but successes achieved have not eliminated problems in the further improvement of atheistic education, namely that a not very small part of the population remains under religious influence. One cannot but see that the ideological centers of imperialism are attempting to preserve and spread religious belief and to give it an anti-Soviet, nationalistic character. All this demands that oblast, city and rayon party committees and Soviet and Komsomol organs strengthen their attention to the atheistic education of the population. One must pay special attention to work with religious believers, and conduct it comprehensively, tactfully steadily."

TECHNICAL TRADE EDUCATION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 15 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 950-word lead editorial highlighting the technical trade education system in Azerbaijan "in which there are 190 technical trade schools at which 110,000 youths and girls are studying." It is noted that "the importance of awakening enthusiasm for the trades among boys and girls is great. Sometimes, because not enough work is done in this direction students avoid studying certain trades. Thus, the number of those studying trades in animal husbandry and construction is small. Collectives of general education schools must significantly increase their attention to inculcating an interest in such

trades among students according to needs of the education reform. Teachers must implement this work with the help of the family and labor collectives. Only work done jointly will influence school graduates to select the 'most difficult' trades and work in those sectors of the economy."

TRADE EDUCATION INFORMATION CENTER OPENED IN BAKU

[Editorial Report] Baku ADABIYYAT VA INJASANAT in Azeri on 7 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word Azerinform report on the opening of an information center for youth interested in studying technical trades. According to the speech given by H.I. Isayev, chairman of the AzSSR Technical Trade Training Committee, "boys and girls on the threshold of selecting a trade will receive information on this or that work specialization, and experienced teachers and medical psychotherapists will give them advice" at the center. It is added that "they can get information at numerous exhibits on every one of the 260 trades taught at republic technical trade schools." It is pointed out that "now, more than 600 training workshops, 2,300 teaching departments and laboratories, approximately 4,000 pieces of technical equipment and machinery and 3,014 tractors and agricultural machines are at the disposal of the students."

COSMONAUT POPOV TALKS ABOUT AZERBAIJAN

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 7 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 750-word interview with Soviet cosmonaut L.I. Popov about his growing up in Azerbaijan. The interviewer, hearing Popov quote a few lines of Azerbaijani poetry, asked him where he learned it. He answered that "While I was born in the Aleksandriysk Rayon of Kirovograd Oblast, I spent my youth in your sunny republic. I began to learn the secrets of flight in Azerbaijan and my road to space began in Azerbaijan." After criticizing the U.S. plan for the militarization of outer space, he discussed his role in the "Sun-84" cosmic experiment. "This experiment proves that outer space is being exploited for peaceful purposes in our country. Equipment developed in Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the GDR were being tested in the course of the experiment. The work of Azerbaijani scientists participating in research being done for the 'Intercosmos' program is also interesting."

12TH CENTURY MOSQUE-UNIVERSITY EXCAVATED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 9 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by Huseyn Jiddi, a chief scientific worker at the AzSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History, on excavations conducted at the 12th century Juma Mosque in Shamakhy, which was an important center of learning at that time. It is noted that "its classrooms were madrasas where prominent personages of Shirvan were trained. As is well known, lectures on different fields of science--philosophy, logic, history, literature and others--were held in medieval madrasas. In this sense, one could call the monuments surrounding the Shamakhy Juma Mosque a 12th century Shirvan university."

'MIRACLES' DEMONSTRATED BY YOUNG ATHEISTS

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 25 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 300-word Azerinform report noting that "students at the No. 12 A. Makarenko Boarding School in the Azizbeyov Rayon of Baku easily demonstrate numerous 'miracles' used by the clergy to excite religious believers. Children of the 'Young Chemists' club reveal the secrets of the Weeping Icon, candles which light themselves and other tricks." It is pointed out that the school's atheism museum "has turned into a kind of atheism center in the rayon." The museum itself has two sections: "Science and Religion" and "Great Sacrifices to Religious Fanaticism."

International Affairs

AZERBAIJANI TRANSLATOR IN AFGHANISTAN HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri on 14 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 200-word Azerinform report noting that "Shahin Farzaliyev, a chief scientific worker at the AzSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History and Candidate of Historical Sciences, has worked as a translator in the Afghanistan Democratic Republic three times. The scholar, who has been awarded the 'Sadagat' medal of the ADR, is engaged in translating the works of Afghani poets into Azeri and Azerbaijani writers into Dari." It is added that "his translations appear regularly in the Baku periodical press, and prose and poetry of Afghani authors and revolutionary poets translated by Sh. Farzaliyev have been included in the almanac published by 'Yazyhy' press."

GEORGIAN SSR

Political Affairs

PARTY SECRETARIES PROVIDE SCIENCE, PRODUCTION LIAISON

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 September 1984 carries on page 2 T. Ebanoidze's and G. Kharebashvili's 1,600-word account, under the rubric "Party Life: Communists and Scientific-Technical Progress," of a joint meeting of Tbilisi's Saburtalo Raykom Buro and the recently formed Primary Party Organization Secretaries Council of Institutes and Departments of the Academy of Sciences. The aim of the council is to promote "integration of science and production," to enhance communists' role in speeding the adoption of scientific and technical developments by providing liaison with the rayon's plants and enterprises. The rayon's intersectorial-territorial administration plays a key part in bilateral efforts of this kind.

A number of positive achievements from the "partnership" of science and production are noted, including the development of microprocessor equipment for program control of gang machines in the Dimitrov Aviation Plant designed by the Control Systems Institute. But, says the institute's director M. Salukvadze, a similar effort to provide telemetry equipment metering the reservoir level of the Inguri GES, completed in 1982, has so far come to naught because the GES has failed to build housing and install cables for the equipment. This kind of failure of management to move forward, to "take risks," was deplored by several speakers at the meeting. Academic Secretary Gomelauri of the Applied Mechanics and Control Processes Department stated that one of the problems is failure to determine in advance how the gains from the adoption of a particular application are to be distributed between institute and enterprise--that is, the problem of economic motivation--and he urged that specific regulations be drawn up.

'UNBELIEVABLE' STORY OF PETITION FOR MURDERER'S RELEASE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 September 1984 carries on page 4 R. Rusia's and R. Dvalishvili's 1,900-word account of an "unbelievable" story in which "gullible" officials and villagers in Gvankiti, Terzhola Rayon, drew up and endorsed a petition for the release of a Gvankiti man who is serving a 15-year sentence for murder. Right after the crime was committed, in 1969, one of the two murderers was caught and brought to

justice. The other--the man in question here--remained at large until 1978. It transpired that he had been in Gvankiti all the intervening 9 years, hiding out.

In June this year, the sixth year of his sentence, the murderer's mother Z. Buskivadze approached the director of the Terzhola Nursery Sovkhoz, one O. Buskivadze, and asked him to get up a petition and "references" to plead for her son's release. Director Buskivadze pondered the matter and in turn asked the chairman of the local trade union council, Konstantine Buskivadze by name, to bring it up at an open party meeting and get the endorsement of those present. This was done, and the petition was on its way to the Supreme Soviet Presidium, carried by the mother, Z. Buskivadze. Among the signers of the petition were D. Buskivadze, a brigade leader; M. Buskivadze, a worker; A. Buskivadze, a former school director; and several other persons, including even a woman deputy to the Georgian Supreme Soviet.

The document urged clemency on a number of counts. The man was said to have been a good student as a boy; he had done nothing wrong since the murder. Hiding out by day, he kept a garden by night--some of the produce was sold to the state--and even dug a well that grateful neighbors had free use of. One testimonial went so far as to plead that "he suffered enough."

When confronted later during an inquiry, the signers offered various excuses. Some claimed not to have read the document presented for their signature, or to have misunderstood the issues. Only one admitted knowing that the murder had been a brutal one motivated by greed. A common theme in their excuses was that they had all been led astray by the Buskivadze woman, who it turned out had taken the original petition and, alleging some "typing errors," had it retyped in Kutaisi on her own dictation, in which (as she admitted herself) she had made the wording correspond more to her own concerns. Finally, it developed that the deputy to the Supreme Soviet, Lamara Abuladze, was acting outside her district by taking part in the petition at all. The authors question the participants' gullibility and ignorance and hint at protectionism and cynicism. Nowhere is Z. Buskivadze's murderer son's name given, nor is any connection between all the Buskivadzes indicated.

An appended editorial statement reports a special Terzhola Raykom Buro meeting to discuss the matter. The statement lists the various participants in the affair and the reprimands, penalties, and dismissals meted out as a result.

BRITISH TOY WARPLANES MANUFACTURED, MARKETED IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 September 1984 carries on page 3 Rezo Dvalishvili's 1,000-word satire [fel'yeton] about a scandal in which some greedy Soviet toy designers contrived to manufacture thousands of British toy warplanes, using British materials and packaging, in a deal with Damby-Combex-Marx Ltd. [spelling uncertain], who would then market them in Britain. It was some representatives of the All-Union Central Toy Design-Technology Bureau who used machinations and "pull" to get the deal, which also involved using British tools. Officials of the Foreign Trade Ministry, however, got "higher organs" to squelch the original agreement on the grounds that it was disadvantageous to the Soviet side. So the connivers

turned to the domestic market. They approached the management of the Sukhumpribor Plant (which was having trouble with its consumer goods obligations anyway), who readily agreed to manufacture the toys--57,000-plus of them. Learning that the toy planes would not be allowed out of the country, the Sukhumi people turned them over to Soviet trade organizations for marketing. So now thousands of Soviet children are playing with planes from packages marked "Made in the USSR" and containing these instructions in eight languages: "The Sea Venom Bomber (naval fighter plane). It was accepted by the British Navy in 1954. In 1956 it took part in the British-French intervention in Egypt and destroyed many airplanes, including MiG-15s."

When a scandal erupted, there were those who said it was just a careless fluke. The author, however, agrees with those who insist that it was not: some people will stoop to anything as long as there's money in it. The evil of it is that "our children" are "dropping bombs and firing cannons and machine guns at us... We, adults and children, are swallowing the ideological bacillus." Satirist Dvalishvili goes on to say that if Churchill, in his speech at Fulton, had even dreamed that one day Soviet children would be playing with British warplanes that shot down Soviet-made MiG-15s, he would have exclaimed in triumph "Victory!" And he hopes that the relevant investigative, prosecution, and court bodies will keep this in mind when passing sentence on those who have "sacrificed patriotism to the evil of private-ownerism."

Economics

RURAL ROAD NETWORKS LACK MASTER PLAN, COORDINATION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by Professor Dr. of Technical Sciences V. Goglidze, head of the Highways Department of the Polytechnic Institute, concerning problems in the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of rayon road networks. Such roads have become especially vital since the formation of the Agricultural Production Committee and the RAPO's. Along with purely economic value, good roads help keep youth at home, halt migration, and enhance the deployment of labor resources.

One of the main problems is that too many sectors and organizations--the Highway, Forestry, and Rural Construction ministries, the Agricultural Production Committee, and the rayispolkoms--are involved in the various aspects from design and construction to maintenance. The system and local components of it lack coordination, a master plan. Often, temporary roads are built for a specific purpose and then abandoned, or in any case are unsuitable for general use. On the other hand, duplicate roads are often built running in the same direction. At still another extreme, new roads built to provide access to pastures and hayfields are unusable because they have no connection with existing road networks.

Too many organizations involved in road design are not really competent to do so. Designs based on all-union specifications are frequently unsuitable for Georgia's climate and terrain. In many cases, completed roads don't have a real owner, they are "on nobody's books," and jurisdiction is confused.

Professor Goglidze recommends the creation of 10-year rayon master plans for local general-purpose, agricultural, and departmental road network construction, with precise determination of each sector's interests and share participation. The various rayispolkoms should coordinate the implementation of such plans and harmonize their common interests. A program of this sort needs research and engineering of a high caliber, using computers and mathematical modeling to take account of geological, terrain, climatic, and safety factors--just the sort of work being done by Goglidze's department. Such an endeavor is currently under way using Ambrolauri Rayon as an example, and Dusheti Rayon wants to follow suit. It is essential to cut the list of organizations involved in road planning and building, so that efforts of that sort are entrusted to competent, specialized organizations under the Highways Ministry or the Agricultural Production Committee.

ADJARIAN RIVER BADLY POLLUTED BY SEWAGE, FARM WASTES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 September 1984 carries on page 4 under the frequent rubric "A Glance Along the Way" [intended to spotlight deplorable conditions in various towns and districts] an 800-word report by M. Gorgiladze and a group of local officials who inspected conditions along the Acharistskali River in Keda Rayon (Adjaria). The once-pristine stream, in its beautiful, lush wooded setting, is being badly polluted by untreated sewage and farm wastes from hundreds of sources large and small along its length, including inadequate municipal systems, various enterprises and public service facilities, and farm complexes lacking proper treatment plants and system hookups. The inspection team also noted a number of other eyesores in some of the towns of the district.

METALLURGY DESIGN INSTITUTE'S WORK OUTLINED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 September 1984 carries on page 2 G. Kakhabrishvili's 1,200-word article outlining the work of Gruzgipromex [Georgian State Institute for the Design of Metallurgy Plants], which does project-design work for four metallurgy-type enterprises; Rustavi Metallurgy, Zestafoni Ferroalloy, Uzbek Metallurgy, and the Azerbaijan Pipe Rolling Mill. The emphasis these days is on remodeling and renovation, and Gruzgipromez's efforts are aimed at improving plant efficiency and product quality to meet world standards, through automation and advanced technology. The author sketches the institute's work on a "small bars and sections" shop for Uzbekistan's Bekabad plant, the various innovations and facilities installed with the collaboration of institute personnel and specialists from the GDR (who provided some of the equipment). A second phase, planned for the near future, will boost capacity from 220,000 tons per year to 6 times that much.

The institute's chief engineer, Dzhumber Trapaidze, then discusses the extensive work that is being done at Rustavi Metallurgy and ambitious plans for the future. By the 12th Five Year Plan, for example, higher productivity, automation, and other improvements will yield a reduction of 1,000 in manpower requirements. It will not be long, in fact, before the plant will be able to "phase out classical metallurgy": there will be no more need of coke,

sintering, pig iron, or open-hearth furnaces. These will be replaced by direct electrosmelting to yield finished castings.

The institute's contributions to improvements at Zestafoni Ferroalloy are also noted. That facility is now virtually waste-free and no longer a polluter of the environment. Thanks to work done for the Azerbaijan Pipe Rolling Mill, that outfit's products can now stand up to the "toughest standards of the world's leading industrial countries."

BANK CREDIT EXPERIMENT SUCCESSFUL

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word Gruzinform interview with Gosbank's Georgian Office Head V.A. Pateishvili concerning an experiment, now a year old, to improve the effect of bank credit on various kinds of enterprises' financial performance, productivity, and efficiency. The experiment has proved quite successful in three test regions: Sagaredzho and Makharadze rayons and the city of Poti. Basically, it calls for drawing up credit needs on a quarterly basis, selecting the enterprise or organization very carefully, emphasizing those bank-funded operations and projects serving to produce more and better quality consumer goods (including new construction and remodeling of enterprises involved in that kind of manufacture), and monitoring very closely how the funds are spent and how efficiently the operations are conducted. The success of the experiment is manifested in more and faster circulation of working capital (without necessarily increasing the amounts of loans), better discipline, lower prime costs, and improved product quality and sales. Each ruble of credit has yielded an average of 76 rubles in output, indebtedness has declined, and fewer outfits are unable to make payments. Another feature of the experiment is the use of "benefits" to good payers and "penalties" imposed on those whose financial reputation is shaky, in the form of higher or lower interest rates. Lower interest payments mean more money for incentive funds. The credit experiment has also been used to help struggling farms get on their feet and become profitable producers instead of losers. The experiment is to spread to the rest of the republic.

RUSTAVI CEMENT PLANT'S WOES RECOUNTED, MEASURES DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 September 1984 carries on page 2 G. Kakhabishvili's 1,200-word article recounting the woes that have plagued the Rustavi Cement Plant for years now. Although it is one of a very few outfits that have reached "full projected capacity," that distinction has done no good as plans go unfulfilled year after year. This year already, for example, the plant has shorted its customers (builders) 20,000 tons. The main reason for the slump is obsolete and worn-out equipment, some of which is in an alarming state. As a result, working conditions are hazardous, the environment is polluted, and tons of usable cement are wasted. Part of the problem is lack of qualified personnel, as turnover is high. That in turn is due both to bad working conditions and the lack of housing. Not a single residential building has been built in 10 years, even though by an order of the USSR Construction Materials Industry Ministry the plant is supposed to be allocated 1 million rubles annually for that purpose; not a kopeck has come down. In his statement, Director Giorgi

Tsakhakaia acknowledges the problem as well as his own fault in not being more insistent that promises from above be kept.

FORESTRY MINISTER DISCUSSES ACCOMPLISHMENTS, PLANS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 September 1984 carries on page 3 on the occasion of Forestry Workers Day, Forestry Minister Shota Chalaganidze's 1,600-word article concerning the sector's accomplishments and plans, with reference to the relevant decrees and the Food Program of recent years. He cites numerous figures on reforestation, maintenance and cutting, fire prevention efforts, and disease and pest control (with increasing use of biological agents rather than chemicals). Chalaganidze also focuses on the campaign to rebuild Georgia's once-thriving nut and walnut groves and forests, which declined badly for years because of indiscriminate cutting for their prized wood. Other emphases include selective breeding to improve species, nursery farms, beautification and recreational development, wind-protection belts, erosion control, and the like. He cites figures on commercial production and sales, also the various consumer goods manufactured from wastes. The Forestry Ministry and its subunits are also contributing greatly to the Food Program, both via natural forest products and auxiliary farming operations.

ZAVOD RAYON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENTS DETAILED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 19 September, 1984 devotes all of page 2 to Zavod Raykom First Secretary K. Kapanadze's very detailed 5,400-word article explaining that rayon's economic experiments and their benefits to integrated planning, rational use of resources, harmonization of sectorial and territorial interests, increased production of consumer goods, improved financial performance, conservation of materials and energy, and so on. The overall effort proceeds under the guidance of the Coordinating Council for Economic-Social Development, with operative components being the territorial-intersectorial association and the economic-commercial group, in the context of horizontal and vertical merging of complementary experiments. Numerous figures are given showing improvement in all aspects, and graphs are appended. "Reserves" have been sought out and successfully utilized with regard to industrial capacity, wastes, and large stocks of "unsaleable" goods. Cost-accounting principles are fundamental, and department barriers are being broken down.

At first there was some doubt and opposition with regard to the functions of the association and the commercial group, but a quote from Lenin served to convince these doubters of the necessity of the commercial element at the appropriate stage of socialism. The functions of the commercial group are described in detail, with numerous examples of seeking out and utilizing wastes to manufacture consumer goods actually needed by the population; finding industrial (sectorial) customers for large overstocks of products previously thought to be unsaleable, to the benefit of both partners; arranging for the manufacture of goods ordered by the Republic Center for the Study of Public Demand for Consumer Goods, with sales guaranteed; expediting scrap collection; and undertaking to coordinate and streamline transport

operations, regardless of affiliation, to reduce empty runs and other inefficiencies.

A major focus of the article, as well, is the formation and disbursement of the different funds which are put at the disposal of the particular components of the experiment. They are used for incentives, to build up the social-cultural infrastructure (including sports facilities), to promote production and innovation (the "economic risk" fund), and several others. Centralized funds also go to bolster the rayispolkom budget.

Measures to encourage and reward conservation of materials and energy are sketched, also "prophylactic" efforts to prevent breakdown in public utilities, which have been a chronic problem and a target of citizens' complaints.

The author summarizes the benefits of the experiment with some focus on the fact that the Coordination Council has "freed" the raykom from exercising petty tutelage over economic affairs. The raykom can then concentrate on broader aspects, including cadre selection, accelerated scientific and technical innovation, and the like. The raykom has paid special attention to building up reserve cadres, and the author sketches the methods and timetables by which new appointees are "brought up." One experiment involves allowing young specialists to function in actual enterprise posts, including even that of general director, so as to test their qualifications and prospects.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN CHEMICAL MINING ASSOCIATION

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 September 1984 carries on page 2 Sh. Amashukeli's 1,200-word article about Gruzgornokhimprom Production Association's progress "in the past 10 years or so" thanks to vigorous leadership which stresses scientific-technical progress. Production has increased greatly, and quality is at a high level. Profitability is a hallmark. More and more of the association's operations are automated, leading to smaller manpower needs and a high percentage of VUZ-trained specialists in charge. The author focuses in particular on the Racha Chemical Mining Plant, whose output volume is expected to grow tenfold in a few years. The facility is a benefit to Ambrolauri and vicinity in terms of social development and infrastructure. Along with other outfits in the association, the Racha plant has well-organized long-term (to the year 2000) renovation and retooling plans and "partnership" agreements with a number of scientific-technical institutes to keep up with advances in the field. A number of the association's most important products, some of them unique, are listed--barite, arsenic compounds, bentonite, gumbrin, and zeolites. The association's general director N. Tskhakaia is singled out more than once as deserving credit for his forward-looking attitude and "style."

VOLTAGE DROPS KEEP DISRUPTING KHMVOLOKNO'S AUTOMATED PROCESSES

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 September 1984 carries on page 2 G. Kakhabrishvili's 1,200-word article concerning certain problems that have plagued the Khimvolokno Production Association and some of the measures being undertaken to correct them. The association has been

undergoing extensive remodeling for some years, and although production is up over last year it has failed to fulfill plans (figures on underdelivery are cited). One of the main problems this year, despite a good start in January, has been frequent voltage drops in the association's power system. Although other outfits are not much affected by temporary outages caused by voltage drops, Khimvolokno's automation system is highly sensitive to them, and technological processes are badly disrupted when they occur. Instead of using foresight and taking the proper measures, the author notes, Khimvolokno's director wasted valuable time squabbling with Gruzglavenergo, whose officials refused to install a back-up power line. Finally, the Council of Ministers intervened, Gruzglavenergo has instituted some technical measures which will partially solve the problem, and Khimvolokno will be getting a power line from neighboring Rustavi Metallurgy's own TETs. In addition, Khimvolokno will soon install equipment to handle voltage drops.

Additional problems are caused by disruptions in hot water and steam supplies from Rustavi metallurgy, which has had difficulty delivering them especially during spring floods. Plans have now been worked out to install hot water and steam lines from Azot Production Association. The Azot association, incidentally, supplies a large part of Khimvolokno's raw materials, in particular caprolactam, and Azot's production problems have therefore also caused difficulties for Khimvolokno (likewise a supplier in Uzbekistan). Intertwined as Azot's and Khimvolokno's interests are, the two have instituted collaborative efforts that will result in repairs to faulty equipment, increased capacity (which "released" Khimvolokno personnel will help build in Azot), and better quality all around. Specialists from the RSFSR, the Ukraine, and neighboring republics are also involved in helping Khimvolokno with its repair work.

RAYISPOLKOM 'INTERSECTORIAL-TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS' SPREADING

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 September 1984 carries on page 2 N. Norakidze's 1,000-word article on the successful spread of "intersectorial planning-economic (or planning-financial) territorial administrations" in various rayons of the republic. These constitute excellent realization of the decisions taken by the Council of Ministers on 19 June 1983. This article focuses on the work of the Tbilisi Lenin Rayispolkom's administration, which consists of industrial, construction, commercial, housing-communal, trade, and consumer service departments. As in other similar units, the aim is to merge and harmonize territorial and sectorial interests and "infrastructure," through coordination, gathering and disseminating information, and intervening when necessary. An instance is cited in which Gazoapparat, which was having trouble with its gas range production, got the necessary help from the Electric Locomotive Building Plant and Stankostroitel'. Much of the focus is on boosting the production and quality of consumer goods, with particular attention to the use of wastes. Consumer services are another aspect, from deployment of outlets and facilities to monitoring of quality. Liaison with neighboring rayons has proved beneficial as well.

TBILISI CENTRAL HEATING FACILITIES, STATISTICS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 September 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word Gruzinform interview with Tbilisi Gorispolkom Heating Administration Chief Teimuraz Gurgenidze on preparations for the cold season, which are in good shape this year. A number of new boiler facilities serving whole microrayons, also a district central heating plant [teplotsentral'] have been built and are ready for operation. Communal Services statistics include: over 6,000 personnel, 44 district heating plants, over 700 kilometers of utility lines providing central heating and hot water for 100,000 apartments (about half a million inhabitants), consuming 600 million cubic meters of gas, over 80,000 tons of heating oil, 145 million kwh, and 8 million cubic meters of water. About half of the district plants were overhauled for the season, 10 kilometers of pipelines were repaired and put into shape, back-up power lines were installed, and 10 extra water tanks were built. On the minus side, some construction-installation work is still lagging, many buildings need better insulation and attention to the condition of their internal systems. Residents need to do their part through conservation efforts, seeing to it that hot water fixtures are in good working order, sealing the cracks around windows and doors, and the like.

Social and Cultural Affairs

VALUE, IMPLEMENTATION OF 'SCHOOL-FARM' PROGRAM DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 4 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word feature discussing the purpose and values of the "school-farm" program and how it is already being implemented within the context of the school reform project.

An editorial lead-in explains that the goal of labor training for secondary school students is most easily attainable in the rural districts, where youngsters have already acquired work habits on the farm. The present idea grew out of the initiative of Merdzhevi Secondary School students (Sachkhere Rayon) after their amazing success on a vineyard hectare assigned to them by the local sovkhoz--yields were better than on the sovkhoz as a whole. Students at the Savane school were quick to follow suit. Youngsters get a feeling of having contributed to society. Now, many such agreements have been drawn up between farms and schools.

Vl. Mchedlishvili's article explains the arrangement at Manavi School in Sagaredzho rayon. It is not a "volunteer" project but a real part (a subunit) of the local sovkhoz. The school-farm student management and specialists were chosen by sovkhoz and school officials; students from the 7th through 9th grades were involved. Youngsters do everything but "dangerous" chores such as chemical and fertilizer application. The sovkhoz provides all necessary working and leisure facilities. The author cautions that these programs must not be allowed to fall into formalism.

In the third article in this feature, G. Kunchulia, an official in Makharadze Rayon's Laituri Farm Technicum, discusses the arrangement between the local secondary school, the Laituri Sovkhoz, and the technicum. It takes account of

theory and practice. Foci include the effect that the researcher's position imposes on the study itself and its findings, for even empirical experimentation and observation are "mediated" in this way. The stages of processing of empirical data are outlined.

The end purpose of sociological research is correct application and adoption. All too often, however, great amounts of data are accumulated but no real conclusions drawn. It is essential to develop ways to use sociological findings in such practical concerns as social planning and administration, rationalization of social life, and problem solving, and to make them accessible to the public via the mass media.

'INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES WEEK' TO BE HELD

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 15 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by A. Manelashvili, chief of the USSR Council of Ministers Main Archives Administration, concerning the "International Archives Week" to be held in late September by decision of the International Archives Council. The author emphasizes the significance of Georgia's archival treasures and lists the administration's various divisions and holdings, including documents, books and manuscripts, and films. Many of the administration's most precious items, for example, go back to the 9th century. The main focus is on publicizing Georgia's accomplishments, especially under Soviet rule, friendship of the peoples, and the like. The administration's resources are used in such diverse projects as monument restoration, holding exhibits, compiling guides, publishing albums, making television and motion picture documentaries, historiography, and general research. The overall thrust is ideological, indoctrinal. In this latter regard, the administration provides materials and promotes activities directed against bourgeois/imperialist falsifications.

PUBLISHING HOUSE'S POLICIES CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 September 1984 carries on page 2 Dzh. Mekhrishvili's 1,300-word report of the Merani Publishing House party organization's report-and-election meeting, at which the major focus was on accomplishments and shortcomings since the Georgian CP Central Committee decree on its work last year. On the plus side, Merani's publishing plan has been increased by 50 percent, with a concomitant boost in its paper supply (to 1,830 author's sheets). In addition, its very popular "almanac" KRITIKA will now come out six times a year instead of four. On the minus side, the publishing house lacks a coherent publishing policy that would serve Georgian belles-lettres. Instead, it seems that the only authors who manage to get their works published are those who finagle and apply "pressure"; many worthier authors are left out. In this context, participants in the meeting quoted a statement at the June 1983 Plenum to the effect that there is too much focus, in current writing, on "losers, weaklings, and whiners" and that the result is a "distortion of our reality." The onus is on the editors and reviewers to be more conscientious and more competent when considering works

the technicum's specific profile (tea, vegetables, fruit, mechanization, agronomy, and other specialties) and provides help in training the students. Full self-government is in effect, under supervision. Soon the school-farm will be assigned its lands and given the necessary equipment, and possibly an administration building with workshops and such amenities as sports facilities which will also benefit technicum students. The secondary school students' work on the farm will count toward their "labor stazh." Each student will get a savings account for his earnings. Outstanding students will be offered a stipend, and the best of them will be sent to VUZes or enrolled in the technicum without having to take exams.

TBILISI SULFUR BATHS TO BE RESTORED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 September 1984 carries on page 4 Larisa Khubuluri's 1,400-word article sketching plans currently under way to restore Tbilisi's historic sulfur baths. It is part of the long-term program fostered by the Georgian party, government, and public at large to restore the city's rich heritage. The author, in conversation with Tbilisi's chief architect Shota Kavlashvili, discusses the fortunes of the baths (for which Tbilisi was given its name) through various historical periods of heyday and decline.

The present project has involved much preparatory geological and engineering work--geologists, for example, had to drill down to locate sulfur springs. To impart the traditional unique blend of Oriental and Christian to the decor, Uzbek craftsmen are applying tiles made specially in Samarkand. A major focus of the renovation, in addition, will be the baths' functional, curative exploitation.

PUBLIC OPINION POLLING, SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,700-word article by Candidate of Philosophy G. Patsatsia, a senior scientific associate in the Georgian Affiliate of the Marxism-Leninism Institute, concerning the theory, practice, structure, and methodology of sociological research as it has developed in Georgia. Reference is made to the attention that has been focused on the Georgian experience and, in particular, the excellent work of the Georgian CP Central Committee Center of the Study, Forecasting, and Shaping of Public Opinion. In line with proposals at the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, a similar center is to be created on the all-union level.

Sociological research in Georgia has a 20-year tradition, going back to the establishment of Tbilisi State University's Applied Sociology Department, the first in the USSR. Its development in recent years owes much to Shevardnadze himself; at first, it was viewed with skepticism by many. The author of the article sketches a number of ad hoc and long-term projects that have been carried out.

Sociological theory is organically linked to Marxist philosophy, and Marxist-Leninist sociology is an integral whole encompassing both theory and empirical components. The author discourses at length on all aspects and categories of

for publication. Another problem is that too many authors' manuscripts are so sloppily written they are barely readable at all. Finally, some of Merani's problems--for example the quality of the printing--are due to poor discipline.

SCHOOL'S 'ENRICHED' GERMAN-LANGUAGE EXPERIMENT A SUCCESS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 18 September 1984 carries on page 2 M. Anasashvili's 700-word article on a successful experiment launched two years ago in Tbilisi's Secondary School No 46 to accomplish two goals. One, to provide students with "enriched" German-language instruction. Two, to provide proper employment and relevant training for young specialists who had studied in the VUZes of Berlin and Jena. Initiated jointly by Tbilisi State University's General Linguistics Department and the Education Ministry, a major focus of the program is to provide consistency and coordination of instruction in the school's three kinds of language instruction--native language, Russian, and foreign language. All concerned have been most enthusiastic. With a staff of 30 (half of them men), the teacher-pupil ratio is excellent and fosters optimal learning. Linguistic methods worked out in TSU and the Academy do not always suit the conditions of the school, it has been found. The overall purpose of language instruction is, of course, mastery of the culture of which the language is a vehicle. Originally, the present idea grew out of a problem that worried many: namely, how to put graduates of GDR VUZes to work in their specialty. This program is working. Reference is made to a similar program in Secondary School No 53, which has also attracted a number of young scientists (specialty not named).

CO-OP HOUSING RESIDENTS REFUSE TO PAY

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 September 1984 carries on page 4 regular KOMUNISTI satirist Rezo Dvalishvili's 800-word piece deplored numerous co-op housing residents who arrogantly refuse to pay what they owe despite repeated counselling, consultation, pleading, and even threats by relevant functionaries and officials. Other irregularities are hinted at. As an example, a fine high-rise went up in Tbilisi's Vake district and was quickly filled both through legal "distribution" channels and otherwise. A second building that was to have gone up next to it couldn't be built because all the funds had been spent on the first one. The "lucky" residents settled in comfortably, while "the homeless," those who were "less pushy," could only look on in helpless rage. In such cases, complaints, appeals, and years of waiting seem to be of no avail.

The author regrets that there is no such thing as "debtors prison" any more. He cites figures amounting to millions of rubles in indebtedness, including well over 4 million in Saburtalo Rayon alone. The most frequent "excuse" these deadbeats come up with is that they "have no money," also that when they moved into their apartments there was so much unfinished work to be done that all their money went for that.

The author attended a trial of some of the deadbeats and was struck by the grim faces and obvious rage of the judge and his court. He urges that "sanctions" be applied strenuously in order to get some money coming into the co-ops' coffers.

PROBLEMS WITH PUBLISHING 'CONTROVERSIAL' BOOKS DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 22 September 1984 carries on page 3 Guram Pandzhikidze's 2,300-word response to N[odar] Lomouri's 3 August 1984 article castigating certain "dilettante" writers for "meddling" in matters where they are not competent, in particular history. Pandzhikidze is in agreement with Lomouri's criticism in general, but takes issue with his "one-sided" assessment of publishers' and editorial boards' responsibility for insuring that "weak" and ideological suspect ("controversial") books are kept from publication.

Lomouri's criticism in this latter regard focused particularly on the publication of Akaki Gelovani's "Mythological Dictionary," which despite its numerous flaws was published by Sabchota Sakartvelo on the strength of the signed approval of experts from two Tbilisi State University departments, seven reviewers [retsentynt], and its special editor. These conditions--approval by competent experts, who must in addition be listed by name on each book's "publication data" page--were set down by an order of the Georgian State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade in July 1979 and backed up by its USSR counterpart in February 1981. In addition, Sabchota Sakartvelo has the practice of reviewing prospective publications in its own council, which may send the work back for additional review if it chooses and in this case did so. With so many "filters," how could a bad job like the "Mythological Dictionary" get through?

A "higher organ" directed Sabchota Sakartvelo in May 1980 to publish the book, but the editors were reluctant and dragged their feet. But "competent experts" in the university's Ancient World History and Ethics and Scientific Atheism departments lavished praise on the work (excerpts are quoted), and the seven reviewers were equally enthusiastic. Attempting to overturn this judgment, Sabchota Sakartvelo had the work assessed as well by Dr. of History Levan Sanikidze, who also gave his approval. Hence the unfortunate publication.

Pandzhikidze states that this case is just one of many he could cite attesting to the publishing house's quandary, for there are always "competent experts" pushing some work or other. As an example, the Technical-Industrial Desk is having to deal with a book on seacoast reinforcement and restoration structures, which includes Polytechnic Institute Rector Loladze among its strong and distinguished advocates, on the one hand, and several experts actually involved in doing that kind of work among its detractors, on the other. Sabchota Sakartvelo even submitted the work to experts of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, who "tactfully" gave it a negative review. Which of the two "competent" groups is right? In yet another case, Sabchota Sakartvelo's own review council did succeed in rejecting a work it judged to be unsuitable. But it took a great deal of time and effort and quite a toll on people's nerves.

This "sickness"--lack of principle, bias, irresponsibility in pushing clearly unacceptable books for publication--is not characteristic of Georgia alone. "Competence" is obviously not enough.

PARENT-CHILD RELATIONS, RESPONSIBILITY DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 23 September 1984 carries on page 2 I. Sudakova's and V. Gasparov's 1,400-word Gruzinform article on measures to improve relations between parents and children, and parents' responsibility for their children's behavior, that have been initiated or promoted by the Gogebashvili Scientific-Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences. The institute has a weekly consultation service on Tuesdays from 5 to 8 in the evening, provided by experts in psychology, preschool problems, pedagogics, hygiene, and other problems in child-rearing.

The institution of "parents societies," which were inaugurated in Tbilisi's Lenin Rayon and in Zestafoni Rayon to promote better political, ideological, and moral indoctrination of young people and, in particular, enhance parents' responsibility therefor (parents are called to account for their offspring's misdeeds), began to spread after the Georgian CP Central Committee passed two decrees on that experience. The parents' society in Tbilisi's Kalinin Rayon is headed by none other than Finance Minister Dvalishvili. At the institute's initiative, as well, primary party organizations in parents societies are encouraged to discuss their members' "public opinions" on a regular basis.

Another major innovation is the practice of appointing staff psychologists in several secondary schools. This will now spread, for Tbilisi State University is training cadres of that profile. Several other promising innovations are noted, in particular the practice of having youngsters visit and get acquainted with their parents' workplace and even work there themselves during vacations, also the provision of a "children's room" in their parents' workplace, thus alleviating problems of "household cares" during working hours.

In summarizing these new developments, Institute Director Shalva Amonashvili acknowledges certain problems that are yet to be worked out, in particular organization and juridical aspects. The overall prospect, however, is very positive. In conclusion, he suggests that it is time to think about setting up a republic-level parents' society--and not just on a ministerial or departmental level but "at the highest level."

INSTITUTE'S STUDENT-SCIENTISTS TAKE FIRST IN ALL-UNION CONTEST

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 25 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by Al. Nozadze, Georgian Polytechnic Institute's Vice-Rector for Science and chairman of the Republic Council for Student Scientific-Research Work, and docent N. Chkhaidze, a member of the All-Union counterpart council as well as chairman of the Polytechnic Institute's council, on the institute's excellent showing at the annual All-union competition, in which it took first place for the second year in a row. The competition involved work in the natural sciences, technical specialties, and the humanities. Various awards, certificates, prizes, and medals are listed.

The authors stress that at the present stage of scientific-technical progress, a knowledge of computers is essential to all specialists. The institute has

inaugurated a Department of Programmed Control in Machine Building and will soon be producing graduates in this field for the national economy. A project completed by a group in the department is now being experimentally adopted in a Moscow scientific-research institute. Other awards and honors to members of the institute are noted.

A brief passage also praises the efforts of Tbilisi State University for its commendable showing at the competition, and the authors "are sure that next year it will do even better."

Proud as they are of these accomplishments, however, the authors express regret that so few of Georgia's 19 VUZes took part.

SHEVARDNADZE'S SON CO-AUTHORS BOOK ON ENGLISH POETS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 26 September 1984 carries on page 3 Marika Odzeli's and Nana Gaprindashvili's 1,200-word review of a Tbilisi State University publication titled "John Donne, W.B. Yeats, T.S. Eliot," in the series "Essays in Contemporary Foreign Literature." It consists of three essays on the works of these English poets (American-English in the case of Eliot), the nature of their poetry, the continuing tradition they constitute in English letters. The authors are Tbilisi State University graduate students Zurab Karumidze and Paata Shevardnadze (John Donne and W.B. Yeats, respectively) and Candidate of Philology Temur Kobakhidze (Eliot). The reviewers hail the work as "a first attempt" to bring this kind of analysis to English-language literature in Georgian. Why is Donne included in a series on "contemporary" literature? Because in many ways the spirit (the "wit") of this metaphysical poet has infused and inspired "modern" trends since, in effect, Eliot "rediscovered" him in this century, making Donne and Eliot "kin" and completing the continuity of tradition.

The book is edited and has a foreword by Niko Kiasashvili. *Inter alia*, Shevardnadze's essay "displays exemplary professionalism and refined literary taste."

International

'INTERNATIONAL DIARY' TELEVISION SERIES OUT IN BOOK FORM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 6 September 1984 carries on page 3 Prof. L. Aleksidze's 400-word review of "International Diary," a collection of 16 transcripts from a 1983 television series under the same rubric, now published by Sabchota Sakartvelo. The series, very popular with viewers, touched upon a number of the most crucial issues facing today's increasingly "polarized world," such as the arms race, U.S. medium-range missiles, West European opinion, the Near East, Washington's strategy in Latin America, and the like. It is "noteworthy" that nearly all the themes are closely connected to the CPSU's foreign policies and activities. The book will be useful for propagandists. The reviewer urges that such compilations be published regularly, and suggests that the segments be dated at the beginning rather than at the end so the reader may orient himself better. In addition, a topical index would be useful.

Military

WORLD WAR II HEROISM OF JEWISH BROTHERS RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 13 September 1984 carries on page 4 under the regular logo symbolizing the 40th anniversary of victory in World War II Distinguished Journalist G. Mepisashvili's 400-word article recalling the heroism of three Iakobashvili brothers, Jews by nationality, who went to the front early in the war and never returned home. One fell at Stalingrad, one at Kerch, and one near Kalinin. Accounts by their comrades-in-arms testify to their heroic character and diligent performance of their duty. Their family and friends still gather on occasion to revere their memory. Their children and grandchildren carry on their good name, "under a peaceful sky." An introductory paragraph quotes the esteemed writer Gertsel Baazov's expressed yearning that one day "our people" would flourish, get an education, and join the mainstream. This dream has been realized in Georgia, where "hundreds" of Georgian Jews have not only earned academic degrees but made a substantial contribution to the national economy.

KIRGHIZ SSR

Political Affairs

KIRGHIZ KOMSOMOL PLENUM DISCUSSES YOUTH PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz 18 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 300-word notice on the convening of the 11th plenum of the Kirghiziya Komsomol Central Committee on improving the party leadership over the Komsomol. G.N. Seleznev, an All-Union Komsomol Buro member and the chief editor of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, also took part in the plenum. On page 2 of the same newspaper 20 September 1984 is a 3,300-word abbreviated account of the speech given at the plenum by the first secretary of the Kirghiziya Komsomol Central Committee, O.A. Abdykalykov. With regard to the economy, Abdykalykov notes the importance of young people to the construction sector, where 16,000 Komsomol member, out of a total of 628,000 work. Agriculture, with its 200,000 young people under 30, including 142,000 Komsomol members, is another important sector for the Komsomol; some committees, however, do not meet party demands in dealing with agriculture, especially animal husbandry. At the same time the number of rural young people coming to the cities is growing every year. Of the 7,500 graduates of rural schools in the area this year only 4,000 stayed in the countryside, and not all of these are working in agriculture. A great obstacle to keeping young people in animal husbandry is the lack of mechanization; only a little more than 14 percent of the farms in the republic have been mechanized. Although 5,000 young men and women are sent to work in animal husbandry each year according to the data of Komsomol committees, in fact there has not been such a growth in this sector. More than 1,000 graduates this year did not go to the places assigned to them.

On pages 2 and 3 of the same issue is a 5,200-word summary account of the speeches presented at the plenum by other participants, including the first secretaries of the four Komsomol obkoms in Kirghiziya. Of particular note were remarks in two of the speeches. The Alamedinskiy raykom first secretary discussed the problems with a high rate of cadre turnover in certain sectors of the economy; in the first 8 months of 1984 the rate for young cadres in construction was 40 percent. A second speech by A. Zaytsev, a driver in the Tokmak transport hauling depot, touched on his tour of duty in Afghanistan as part of the limited Soviet contingent there. He spoke of the strength he drew both from the memories of the Homeland and from the Afghan people themselves.

Economics

REPORTER EXAMINES TURNOVER PROBLEM AT KIRGHIZ GOLD MINE

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 1 September 1984 page 1, 6 September 1984 page 2, and 13 September 1984 page 1 carries a series of articles, containing 3,100 words in all, by the correspondent J. Omorov recounting a journey to the Kirghiz Gold Mine construction site in Toguz-Torouskiy Rayon. He first arrives at the Toguz-Toro Valley airport, which is currently undergoing redevelopment and which can now handle YAK-40 airplanes. At the present time 15 Komsomol-youth kollektivs, with 30-40 Komsomol young people each, are working at constructing the site and the necessary facilities. In the second article of the series, Omorov focuses on two brigades, one of young men who lay bricks and raise walls and the other, of young women plasterers. In the third article Omorov explores the phenomenon of those sent to the site who quickly pack up and leave. Since the beginning of the year 610 people have been received at the site for work, with 171 coming in July alone, but generally speaking, 45 percent of those received each month leave work and return home. When a senior inspector in the personnel department was asked about the reasons for this, she told Omorov that these people have various excuses. They don't like the place; it's too hot in the summer and too cold in the winter; the work's too hard. The reporter listened in on a session with five young men, all with construction training at a vocational school, who were asking to be released from work at the gold mine. Initially they gave "family concerns" as the reason for wanting to leave, but further questioning revealed that they felt they were deceived about the conditions at the mine site. It was claimed that they would work 15 days and then take 15 days off and that the salaries would be 600 rubles a month. It turns out that no advisor or group leader from their vocational school had come to the mine site, and as a result some misunderstandings and incorrect notions had arisen in the work with young people. Omorov thinks that the appropriate organizations must consider these issues and draw the proper conclusions.

ASSOCIATION SUPPLYING KIRGHIZIYA WITH GAS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 2 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by R. Utyushev, the deputy director of the Kyrgyzgazifikatsiya Production Association, in connection with Oil and Gas Industry Workers' Day. He notes that this year marks the 25th year since the development of the gas industry in Kirghiziya, since the first gas stoves were installed in 1959. At the present time Kyrgyzgazifikatsiya Association has 15 enterprises and 2,475 employees. Since the start of gasification in the republic, some 730,000 apartments have been supplied with gas (some 87 percent of all housing). In Kirghiziya 18 cities, 29 urban settlements, 651 rural population points, and 14 winter settlements have been provided with gas. The four 72-kilometer main gas lines from Andizhan to Mayly-Suu were built by the association. The capacity of the liquified gas unit is 1,043, and 256 storage facilities have been built for exchanging gas balloons. During the 11th Five Year Plan, 296,300 tons of liquified gas have been sold, or 106.7 percent of the state plan, and 4,431 million cubic meters of natural gas, or 108.1 percent of the plan. Utyushev also discusses the transportation of gas to

towns and enterprises by motor vehicle, as well as the good work record of the association. The goal to the end of the year is to sell 45,900 tons of liquified gas and 652 million cubic meters of natural gas and to supply 3,140 apartments with gas.

READER ADVOCATES EXPANDED KIRGHIZ SCIENCE JOURNAL

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 18 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 250-word article by B. Shukuraliyev of Chuyskiy Rayon under the heading of Readers' Opinions and Proposals. He notes that there are special journals that acquaint the public with what's new in science and technology, but that they are published in Moscow or in other republics, but not in Kirghiziya as yet. The republic press often carries materials on scientific and technological advances, but mostly in the form of informational articles appropriate to its orientation. As for [the Kirghiz-language] journal ILIMDIN JANA TEKHNIKANYN JANGYLYKTARY [News of Science and Technology], it does not arouse the interest of readers because it publishes only materials in an announcement form and because it is very limited in scope. [In fact it contains only abstracts from Russian sources.] Consequently Shukuraliyev believes that it is necessary to publish this journal in an expanded format like the journals of neighboring republics BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK and FAN VA TURMUSH.

LEADERS, OFFICIALS TAKING PART IN THEFTS IN KIRGHIZIYA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 20 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead article on the preservation of public property in the republic. While it is possible to name some farms where the theft of socialist wealth is not permitted, there are quite a number of instances of theft and waste elsewhere. Organized groups of inveterate criminals were exposed by the law-enforcement organs in the cities of Frunze and Tokmak and the rayons of Tyupskiy, Sokulukskiy, and At-Bashinskiy. Such organized criminals had concentrated for 4 years around the meat combine in Tokmak. The editorial also complains that sometimes people formerly tried for theft or other criminal activity are appointed to positions of material responsibility. One-fourth of those tried for the theft of the people's wealth in the first half of the year were those who worked formerly as leaders, bookkeepers, or investigators, and half of the people with material responsibility were store managers, warehouse or farm leaders, merchandising specialists, cashiers, and others. Another shortcoming in preserving the people's wealth is the unsatisfactory condition of bookkeeping accounting and internal investigatory work. The leaders of some ministries and departments have not fully restored the damage sustained by the state. In the agriculture, trade, food, and fruit-and-vegetable ministries and in the Kirghiz consumers union, debts in stolen wealth are not decreasing from year to year. Another shortcoming lies in the still inadequate operational efficiency of the BKhSS [Struggle with the theft of socialist property and speculation] apparatus of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs. The prosecuting organs are also faulted for their low-level efforts to protect the state's interests.

NEW LABOR REGULATIONS TAKING EFFECT IN KIRGHIZIYA

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 20 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word interview with M.V. Yendovitskiy, the chairman of the KiSSR State Committee for Labor, on the new regulations concerning labor discipline approved by the USSR State Committee for Labor along with the All-Union Central Trade Unions Council, which went into effect on 20 July 1984. Yendovitskiy explains some of the provisions of the new regulations, mentioning, for example, the responsibility of management with regard to minimizing production accidents and to the distribution of housing and other facilities, the increased participation of employees in the administration of production, the appropriate period of notification in resignation requests, administrative recourse in cases of labor discipline violations, etc. A system has been formed in Kirghiziya to provide supervision over the labor discipline situation, and the work done has given good results. The waste of working time during the first half of 1984 declined by 8 percent in industry and 40 percent in construction as compared to the same period last year. The resignations of personnel decreased by 10 and 4 percent, respectively. But Yendovitskiy also complains about the damage done by violations of labor discipline. (For instance, 50 percent of the total output of the Agricultural Machinery Plant imeni Frunze is done in the third 10-day period in a month.) The number of absentees in industry is falling slowly, and punitive measures are being applied to only 40 percent of the absentees, according to state committee data. Demotions to lower paying jobs are also being used insufficiently; this measure has been applied to only one-tenth of the absentees and other violators of labor discipline regulations.

ONE COAL MINE IN KIRGHIZIYA DOING WELL, OTHERS POORLY

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 21 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,100-word article by T. Karabayev on the efforts of the Tash-Kumyr Mine Administration to greet the 60th anniversary of the KiSSR and the Kirghiz CP in a worthy manner. The administration's director L.S. Yel'nik traces some of the history of the firm, which began operation in 1935. Since 1960, the LK-M-15 and DN-10-5 combines have been successfully increasing labor productivity at the Severnaya coal mine, and a day's norm of up to 1,000 tons of coal, instead of 600 tons, is now being excavated. A team leader at the Severnaya mine notes that the members of his team were not the only ones last year who lagged a little behind in extracting coal. But this year the brigades and teams at the mine are piling up achievements never seen before. His team overfulfilled the half-year plan by 1,543 tons. At one of the foremost enterprises in the administration, the Kara-Suu open mine, miners excavate 500-600 tons of coal per shift. According to Karabayev, the miners of the Tash-Kumyr Mine Administration intend to fulfill the jubilee year plan by 20 December and have pledged to deliver 10,653 tons of coal over the plan target.

However, in a 1,000-word lead article in the same newspaper on 13 September 1984 page 1, on the role of communists in organizing jubilee year competitions, it is revealed that other coal mines in Kirghiziya are not doing

as well as the Tash-Kumyr mines. The Kok-Yangak Mine Administration kollektiv just barely fulfilled the half-year obligations with a figure of 67.5 percent. The Dzhergalan Mine did not meet its 7-month plan for selling output.

AT LEAST 640 INVOLVED IN KIRGHIZ MEAT COMBINE SCANDAL

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 23 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article by S. Abdyldayev, the newspaper's own correspondent, recapping the large-scale theft of public property carried out around the Tokmak meat combine. Abdyldayev reveals the massive scale of the operation: more than 640 people in all participated in this criminal activity. Seven thousand people testified, and 124 people were called to judicial account for varying terms. The leaders of the thieves, Bostanov, Nogoybayev, and Koychumanov, were sentenced to the death penalty. [The last named individual was a former republic deputy prosecutor; see JPRS-UPS-84-028 pages 32-33.] Involved in the affair were 5 directors of enterprises, 2 chairmen of kolkhoz administrations, 17 chief veterinarians, 9 farm leaders, 9 chairmen or secretaries of village Soviet executive committees, 9 chief or senior bookkeepers, and 7 merchandising specialists. Abdyldayev then lists 5 of these officials by name. The thieves did more than 1.2 million rubles' worth of damage to society, Bostanov himself accounting for some 214,000 rubles. As of today, a million rubles have been returned to the state accounts. Abdyldayev then presents the remarks of some of those who work at the meat combine about the thefts. One worker wondered why the 45-member party buro failed to notice the thefts. Others claim that petty thefts at the combine continue; in fact in one shop there were more such thefts this year than last. A. Kanimetov, the KiSSR minister of the meat and dairy industry [who was appointed to the post recently, in April 1984], also addressed an open party meeting at the combine. According to him, the matter has also touched his ministry; he names three chiefs on the ministry staff and the directors of the meat combines in Rybach'ye and Osh as being released from service for this reason. He complains that petty thefts are on the increase at the Tokmak combine. While those who stole public property have been punished, this does not end the matter; not all those who sided with the criminals have been stopped. The communists of the combine, officials, and others must help the investigatory organs expose the culprits.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL SYSTEM IN KIRGHIZIYA SPOTLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 9, September 1984 carries on pages 25-31 a 2,800-word article by Il'yas Kasendeyev, the chairman of the KiSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, on vocational training in the republic. The vocational-technical system has grown by 65 percent in the 10th and 11th Five Year Plans from 70 schools in 1970 to 117 today; in the last 3 years nearly 119,000 students were admitted into the program. Kasendeyev provides other information about the system, including the fact that in all rural rayons there are one to three vocational-technical schools. He also points out some problem areas. At present 18 schools are specialized in preparing builders, but the plan for supplying construction organizations with graduates is not being fulfilled. In 1983 construction organizations were short more than 2,000 graduates. In December 1983 the work of the state committee Kasendeyev heads and the construction

ministry was examined at a joint session of the USSR state committee and construction ministry, and a specific program for eliminating the shortcomings was worked out. Currently in the republic 64 rural vocational-technical schools are operating, with more than 30,000 students; these schools however need significant improvements. Only 18 have their own farms. There are shortcomings not only in the quality of the preparation of rural cadres, but also in the quantity. In many important professions agricultural needs are not being satisfied. Also women are not being sufficiently attracted to these schools; only 13 percent of those admitted to rural vocational-technical schools in 1983 were women. Other aspects of education in the vocational system are also receiving attention; a number of long-term measures have been worked out to improve military-patriotic education, and the number of hours allotted to the teaching of Russian in the non-Russian groups has been increased to 80.

RURAL PLANNING IN KIRGHIZIYA FACING PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN KOMMUNISTI in Kirghiz No 9, September 1984 carries on pages 50-54 a 2,100-word article by N. Kim, the director of the Kyrgyzkolkhozproyekt [Kirghiziya Kolkhoz Project Planning] Institute, and A. Tursunov, the institute's chief architect, on the efforts being made by the institute to accelerate the growth of the agro-industrial complex as well as to enhance the living standards of the rural population. In recent years the institute has worked out planning documents for more than 400 buildings a year. But despite much work, the supply of planning documents and the quality of the projects are still not satisfactory. One cause of these shortcomings involves the fact that the technical-economic and social-demographic foundations for the 25-30 year prospects have not been provided by kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The authors also discuss other problems in rural planning--antiquated approaches to organizing central public areas in villages, planning that does not reflect the ethnic traditions of the population, increasing demands upon school and sport-complex planning, the shortage of building materials and builders, etc. One means to alleviate problems in housing is to use prefabricated units, a solution which the authors support. An important measure aimed at working out the plans for rural settlements and actually building them is experimental and representative construction. Unfortunately, there is still no such settlement in Kirghiziya to serve for the reconstruction of villages. Their institute is currently doing preparatory work on planning and building two exemplary settlements.

Social and Cultural Affairs

CHANGES MADE IN KIRGHIZ WRITERS UNION STAFF

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 6 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 300-word report on a recent session of the presidium of the Kirghiziya Writers' Union Board and on an open meeting of the union's primary party organization. The presidium confirmed some changes in the staff of the creative sections with the union: A. Sadykov, a doctor of the philological sciences, was confirmed as the head of the Criticism Section; M. Toybayev as the head of the Prose Section; and playwright B. Omuraliyev as the head of the Dramatic Arts Section. The open party meeting discussed a CPSU

Central Committee decree on the participation of Estonian leaders in political and educational work.

Page 2 carries a 1,600-word editorial on the responsibilities of a member of a creative union. At the present time in Kirghiziya these unions unite 183 writers, 104 artists, 102 cinematographers, 29 musicians and 186 architects. As evidence of the growth of Kirghiz culture, the editorial cites the fact that more than 470 books by Kirghiz authors have been translated into Russian, and nearly 290 into other Soviet and foreign languages. The plays of Kirghiz playwrights have been performed on 87 stages in the country, and the works of the Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aytmatov have been translated into more than 80 languages of the world. But the problem of creating a true patriot-citizen who can serve as a model for future generations has not been resolved. Fictional works, canvases, and films striving for a grand scale and a civic spirit in the true sense are characteristic mostly of the creative output of the older generations, and not of later generations. It is possible to encounter in artistic practice cases in which young immature talents, heady for initial successes, distance themselves from the true creative source, the life of the people. The editorial affirms that such compromises should not be permitted at this time.

MONUMENTS IN KIRGHIZIYA NEEDING MORE PROTECTION

[Editorial Report] Frunze KYRGYZSTAN MADANIYATY in Kirghiz on 6 September 1984 carries on pages 14-15 a 2,300-word article by S. Tabyshaliyev, a corresponding member of the KiSSR Academy of Sciences, V. Ploskikh, a doctor of the historical sciences, and V. Goryacheva, a candidate of the historical sciences, on various aspects of preserving the cultural and historical heritage of Kirghiziya. The authors dispute the use of terms "Muslim" and "Islamic" to refer to monuments created in the Middle Ages, since they downgrade local peculiarities. The Turkish scholar Professor Kemal Karpat, along with propagandizing pan-Turkism, seeks to consider the culture of the Central Asian peoples as a common Turkic culture belonging to Islam. But investigations clearly demonstrate the independent development of the Central Asian peoples. Archeological investigations conducted in Central Asia and Kazakhstan have provided much material for the resolution of various historical and cultural problems. But for some reason the investigation of monuments belonging to the era of the Kishans, Hunns, Sogdians, and Karakhanids have been sluggish in Kirghiziya. Hundreds of towns, fortresses, and graves await investigation. The authors sketch some systematic attempts to identify and preserve monuments, including publication of a six-volume collection on the matter; certain specific projects that need work have also been pinpointed. Of special concern are the problems involving the Tash-Rabat caravansaray, the Burana minaret, and the Manas tomb. While sloppiness in monument preservation and restoration has been repeatedly brought out in public forums and in the press, the appropriate conclusions have still not been drawn. Even monuments of recent significance are not being treated properly; the building where the 1st Fishepk regiment led by Ya. Logvinenko and the first printing press were located has been torn down. Another problem concerns the lack of specialists in archeology; only 12 archeologists are

working in the republic. The authors also complain about zealous collectors who take objects from digs and ruins and thereby hamper the study of them and about the collections of private individuals that need to be catalogued.

The newspaper SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN on 15 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead article on the importance of preserving historical and cultural monuments. The republic has 5,000 monuments of various types, of which 30 are of All-Union or world significance, and 474 are of republic significance. The editorial complains that the study, preservation, restoration, and utilization of archeological monuments in Kirghiziya are still being carried out poorly. It cites a number of cases in which ruins and other monuments have been damaged through carelessness. The work of preserving the historical monuments that show the people's material and cultural development through the centuries is sometimes being hampered by the incorrect attitudes of the appropriate organizations. In recent times, the role of the Kirghiziya monument preservation society has grown considerably, but in general it exhibits insufficient initiative.

ENROLLMENT IN KIRGHIZ HIGHER EDUCATION EXAMINED

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 13 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word article by S. Rustambekov, the chief of the Higher Education Section of the KiSSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education and a candidate of the biological sciences, surveying some aspects of the acceptance of students into the 10 higher education schools of Kirghiziya that year. Admissions criteria have been changed, since only entrance examination scores were taken into consideration, not graduation grades. Young people who graduate from specialized secondary and vocational schools enjoy advantages in admission to higher educational facilities. In the competition this year, 2.8 applications were considered for every spot, compared with 2.7 in 1982 and 2.6 in 1983, and the enrollment plan was fulfilled. Of the 8,160 students accepted for regular day study, more than 61 percent were workers, kolkhoz farmers, and their children; rural youth made up 67.9 percent, as compared to 64.9 percent in 1983. The number of those given directives by farms and enterprises has grown to 1,172 compared to 764 in 1982 and 920 in 1983. However, apart from the Skryabin Agricultural Institute, which accepted 679 people on directive out of a total of 725, other higher educational institutions are conducting work along this line poorly. Work in attracting those discharged from the Armed Forces into study is poor; only 787 students in all of the 10 schools were among those demobilized. Also, work in explaining the basic directions of the new school reform to young people is being conducted poorly. One matter in the reform involves increasing the number of young men in the teaching profession. However, out of the total number of applicants, only 102 young men were accepted at the Osh, Przheval'sk, and Russian Language and Literature Institutes, or only 5.2 percent.

ATHEIST EDUCATION IN KIRGHIZIYA MUST NOT BE NEGLECTED

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 18 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead article on the need to improve atheist education. The numerous ideological centers of imperialism are spreading the

fable about an era of a religious renaissance. However, the hypocritical essence of bourgeois ideology can be seen clearly in clerical anticommunist propaganda. The editorial uses the remarks of U.S. President Reagan in Orlando to exemplify this point. He has proclaimed a crusade against communism and has sanctified his aggression by representing it not as due to his hatred of communism, but as due to his belief in God and his desire to halt "Godless communism." But the real world reveals the hypocrisy of Reagan and his supporters. None other than Pope John Paul II has confirmed that despite the efforts of the church, atheism is increasing and strengthening its ranks. Taking the path of religion does not itself turn a person into an obstruction to the socialist society. But this does not give any grounds for removing the issue of the atheist education of the working people from the agenda, especially when the ideological struggle has been put into the foreground. Some reactionary religious figures, taking advantage of the humanism of soviet society and the higher organs, are conducting work which is alien to society. The editorial lists 10 rayons where there are a number of shortcomings in atheist education. In these rayons, the effort to replace outmoded customs by new progressive ones is lagging. The editorial stresses that Komsomol organizations do not demonstrate an attitude sufficiently militant towards atheist propaganda work; some committees are guilty of formalism. One should not forget that the struggle is not with believers of any one particular religion, but with those who break Soviet law, scoundrels hiding under the mask of religion, and ideological sabotage from abroad.

Military

KIRGHIZ PRIVATE'S HEROIC DEATH IN 1981 RECOUNTED

[Editorial Report] Frunze LENINCHIL JASH in Kirghiz on 4 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word article by N. Kochkorov, the assistant chief editor of the Bazar-Kurganskiy rayon newspaper EMGEK JALNY, on the death of a 19-year-old private in the Soviet Army, Aripjan Tolonov. In 1980 he completed No 10 High School imeni Frunze, and on 4 April 1981 he was called into the ranks of the Soviet Army. In October 1981 his unit received a special order, and he set out to carry out his international duty. Aripjan's unit had been assigned work to clean up the perimeter of a village on the edge of a forest. When work was coming to an end, shots rang out, and the soldiers scampered to take cover. He was shot in the left shoulder blade and lost consciousness saying that the enemy cannot win. The commander's stern voice announced to the rest of the unit, "Private Aripjan Tolonov has perished heroically and courageously in carrying out his international duty. In April 1982 the decree awarding him the Red Star was read ceremoniously before the unit he had served in. A squad [druzhina] at No 10 High School imeni Frunze has been named after him.

KIRGHIZ NEWSPAPER ASKS FOR LETTERS ON MILITARY MATTERS

[Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN in Kirghiz on 28 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 600-word article under the heading "Appeal to Readers." Preparations for celebrating the 40th anniversary of victory in the second world war are widespread in Kirghiziya, as in the entire country. A number of materials on this topic have been published in the newspaper, but in this

article the editorial board of SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN is appealing to its readers for letters. It asks that letters about the memorable events of the war period, on and off the battlefield, be sent. It expects party, Komsomol, and trade union activists to write about present-day military and patriotic education and preparations for military service. It also asks that information be sent about the present life and studies of Army and Navy personnel, about the formation of high military qualities, about the friendship of farm collectives with military units, ships, and border outposts, about soldiers taking general and vocational-technical schools under their patronage, and about the work of DOSAAF organizations.

TURKMEN SSR

Political Affairs

POOR ORGANIZATION NOTED IN SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION BRIGADES

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 1 September 1984 carries on page 2 an 1,100-word article by S. Ostrizhniy, a commander of the Turkmen SSR Komsomol Central Committee, complaining that students' construction brigade workers are often underemployed. It is noted that "the 'Tekhnik-84' brigade of the Ashkhabad Polytechnic School spent more than half their work time at the Buzmein rug factory without work to do. A similar situation occurred at the Turkmen Zapadstroy Trust where, due to faults on the part of the management, the trust ran short of construction materials and the work of the students' construction brigade was not organized correctly. The situation was the same with the building of the VUZ at the Polytechnic Institute." Construction chiefs are asked to give more thought to the students' preparation for such work and to organize instruction for them.

RURAL PEOPLE'S CONTROL GROUPS CRITICIZED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 5 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word lead editorial on the importance of rural people's control units. "One has to say that a number of people's control groups are not working according to demands. Some of the groups and a number of people's controllers are not acting on the regulations stipulated in the Law on People's Control in the USSR, and are not using the broad authority given to them under this Act. Thus, the participation of people's control in developing agricultural productivity and resolving its important questions is low. The influence of people's control groups at certain enterprises in Dostluk, Kirov, Yoloten, Koneurganch and Gyzyletrek Rayons on economic and sociocultural construction is weak."

'OPEN LETTER' TO RADIO LIBERTY WORKER

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 8 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,850-word "open letter" by Gavers Durdyev, a member of the CPSU since 1944 and a veteran of the war against the Basmachis and the Great Fatherland War, to Allamyrat Khalmyradov, who works for the Turkmen Desk of Radio Liberty. It is noted that Khalmyradov's broadcasting name is Myrad Khalil, and a biographical sketch of him is given. Other members of the Turkmen Desk are also listed. As for Radio Liberty in general, it is stated

that it "poisons the atmosphere with slanderous, hostile information about the USSR" at the behest of the CIA.

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS TO FIGHT LIBERALISM

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 20 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,250-word article by V. Khar'kov, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Turkmen SSR CP Central Committee, in which the importance of the impending party elections is stressed. It is pointed out that "one must pay special attention to creating a situation which is resistant to liberalism, shortcomings and all other negative manifestations in every one of the party organizations, and the accounting-election meetings must be held under conditions of firmness and objective and constructive criticism."

WORK EDUCATION POLICY DEFENDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 25 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial defending the work education policies for children. "When the party put forth the question of improving work education for children there was no discussion of reducing the importance of general culture of knowledge, or of introducing a work obligation. There is no substance to such ideas tossed about by hostile radio stations. The fundamental question is that a person who has not acquired the work habit from childhood will be unable to build a new world."

MARXISM-LENINISM TRAINING TO BE IMPROVED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 27 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 350-word Turkmeninform report on a meeting of the Ashkhabad Obkom at which "reports and speeches made stressed the necessity for party organizations to guarantee an improvement in introducing a scientific Marxist-Leninist world view and economic concept among party and non-party members, and to implement fully the measures to increase work and socio-political activity." The keynote speech was given by P. Annaorazov, first secretary of the Ashkhabad Obkom, on "Duties of Oblast Propagandists in the New 1984-1985 School Year Resulting from the XXVIth Party Congress, the June (1983) and February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee."

Economics

LAND RECLAMATION PROJECTS TO BE STEPPED UP

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 16 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by A. Overzov, deputy minister for land reclamation and water resources, in which the course of land reclamation along the Amu Darya, on the plains of Vas and Mangyr, in Murgab, Tejen and the Kopetdag foothills is described. It is noted that "for the full mastery of all existing water resources a 60,000 kilometer collector-drainage system would be required for farmlands. If one takes into consideration the networks built thus far, another 35,000 kilometer collector-drainage system would have to be built in the next two to three 5-year plans. Substantial capital

investment, construction and repair work will be needed to expedite this project. In recent years, organizations of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources have been doing much work in building up the material-technical and repair base, and in water resource related construction.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT PROBLEMS NOTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial pointing out certain problems in rail transport. "Wonderful achievements in the republic's railroad transport are not few. But one must say that basic shortcomings in this important type of transport persist. Existing resources and possibilities in the Ashkhabad, Mary and Chardzhou branches of the Central Asian Railroad are not fully utilized. As a result, few of the plans for passenger turnover and locomotive productivity for the first half of the year were met. Thus, many factories and organizations are not assured that they will receive their freight on time." It is also pointed out that passenger schedules are not met. Noting that last year's winter repair schedule was not completed on time, it is added that this year "the progress of winter preparations must be placed under special control."

REBUILDING OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 4 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article by B. Ataev, first secretary of the Tashauz Obkom, on recent steps taken in the mastery of new lands. "We consider that an all-round mastery of new lands and the reconstruction of irrigated lands to be necessary. In most cases, this is not being done. As for the work of basically levelling land for land reclamation, canal reconstruction or completing the building of collectors, the construction of residential housing, roads and other public buildings, this has been done at the very last minute or not done at all." It is pointed out that unsatisfactory progress made in all the above mentioned sectors has adversely affected the agricultural development of the oblast for years.

CONSUMER SERVICE PROBLEMS PERSIST

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 8 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead article on the importance of providing consumers with adequate service. "One must still note the existence of shortcomings in providing consumer services to the population of the republic. We have still not put an end to orders not received on time or their being of low quality, courtesy to the customer, cheating them and overcharging. A relentless struggle against such shortcomings and responsible attentiveness to the selection and placement of cadres are the genuine obligation of service sector factory leaderships, party, profsoyuz and Komsomol organizations." It is added that "consumer service sector administrations of Krasnovodsk and Mary Oblasts did not meet their 7 month plan" for this year.

BETTER FOOD SERVICES FOR CANAL WORKERS ASKED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 9 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word report by the Turkmen SSR People's Control Committee in which a report is mentioned which demanded better food services for Karakum Canal workers. It is pointed out that "according to the report, fulfillment of the work of improving commercial services for the builders of the Karakum Canal are hardly satisfactory and there are basic shortcomings in the commercial service itself. Often, the work done in completing the trade network is ineffective, a number of the stores and restaurants are located in unpleasant, small places and they cannot carry a broad selection of wares. There is no hot or cold running water, or plumbing in the restaurants which leads to unsanitary conditions." The Glavgaragumstroy management is blamed for these problems; it is added that disciplinary measures have already been taken against a number of them.

TURKMEN WORKERS AT 'BAM'

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 19 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 200-word Turkmeninform report on the presence of a contingent of Turkmen workers employed at the Larva settlement in the Syndy Rayon of the Amur Oblast on behalf of TurkmenBAMstroy. It is noted that "now more than 40 youths from Danev Rayon are working at the All-Union construction site. Soon, another large group will be sent to BAM."

WINTER FEED PREPARATIONS LAGGING

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 30 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial on the importance of animal husbandry to the economy. It is pointed out that "the pace of preparing fodder is low at some republic enterprises. It is lagging behind last year's pace. Primarily, this applies to numerous enterprises in Mary Oblast. The preparation of silage and other types of feed is also proceeding slowly. Party raykoms must increase the responsibility of the leaders of kolkhoz and sovkhoz party organizations for fulfilling plans and obligations without discussion and guaranteeing the herds a high quality of feed."

Social and Cultural Affairs

TURKMEN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 1 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,100-word lead editorial highlighting the Turkmen SSR educational system stressing the role of the professional-technical schools. It is noted that "professional-technical schools play a major role in guaranteeing skilled worker cadres to the economy. This year 27,300 people have been accepted into the republic's professional-technical schools. They are learning more than 150 skills." It is added that "if one is to increase the influence of the professional-technical schools, one must raise the quality of the educational work done in them. Propagandizing the successes of advanced schools, generalizing their work experience, making them accessible to all and publicizing the positive work experience of graduates in production

play a great role in directing youths to the trades." It is asked that all institutions, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and factories take part in this work.

PROBLEMS IN RUSSIAN TEACHING IN TURKMENGALA RAYON ANALYZED

[EDITORIAL REPORT] Ashkhabad MUGALLYMLAR GAZETI in Turkmen on 14 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 700-word article by A. Baylyev on problems noted by the Turkmenala Raykom in the teaching of Russian. It is pointed out that "there is a shortage of Russian teachers in the rayon. Thus, there are teachers teaching Russian who are not specialists on the subject or whose knowledge is weak. As a result, students receive a low level of knowledge." A number of schools where the problem is acute is enumerated. It is added that "levels attained by students in Russian language and literature have been low at these schools. Russian language departments are also poorly equipped at some schools. Thus, the rayon people's education department and school primary party organizations must increase their attention to this matter in the future."

STOMATOLOGY CENTER OPENED IN ASHKHABAD

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 2 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 450-word Turkmeninform report on the opening of a republic stomatology polyclinic in Ashkhabad capable of handling 1,800 people a day. "The republic stomatology center was established on the basis of the specialized medical administration and will give organizational and methodological help to all dental clinics of Turkmenistan. The stomatology department of the Turkmen State Medical Institute will operate here. Specialists at the center will conduct research on the study of stomatological illnesses and, by taking into consideration the republic's climate and geographical characteristics, will prepare ways of developing methods for their treatment. The opening of a department to increase dental skills was also noted."

WRITERS TO FOCUS ON DIRECTION OF SOVIET LITERATURE

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 7 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,950-word article by Tashli Gurbanov, chairman of the Presidium of the Turkmen SSR Writers Union, reviewing the history of the Writers Union in the course of which he commented that "it is not that there are no inadequacies or no clear failures in our literary work. One often comes across weak, uninteresting books, plays and scenarios. We have hardly raised literary criticism to the desired level. We look to it for friendly support and a thorough control over the contemporary literary process. We are trying to direct our writers' energy and attention to the fundamental, primary direction of Soviet literature."

HISTORY OF BALUCHI LITERACY IN TURKMENISTAN NOTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 23 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by M. Durdyev, a candidate in historical sciences, noting that "formerly, the Baluchi were a nomadic people living in Afghanistan and the countries bordering it. The Baluchi arrived in

Turkmenistan at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. Thousands of Baluchi still live in Bayramaly, Yoloten and Turkmenbashi Rayons. Prior to the revolution, the Baluchi were oppressed by their own khans and padishah administration. Poverty and total illiteracy accompanied the life of this brave and freedom-loving people." It is pointed out that "a special commission for the affairs of national minorities was established under the Central Ispolkom in 1924 after the formation of the Turkmen SSR. The duty of the commission consisted of 'helping the all-round development of national minorities (Baluchi, Kurds and Persians)' and improving their cultural and living conditions. Thus, great attention was given to elimination of illiteracy. In the school year 1929-1930 three Baluchi and one Kurdish school were opened. In 1932, a Latin alphabet was devised for the Baluchi and the Kurds. In 1933, the Turkmen State Publishing House published an alphabet text for the first Baluchi schools." It is added that by the 1933-1934 school year, there were 25 Baluchi schools; now, Baluchi illiteracy in the Turkmen SSR has been completely eliminated.

TURKMEN WRITERS DELEGATION IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 28 September 1984 carries on page 11 an unsigned 250-word note on the 10 day visit of a Turkmen writers delegation to Uzbekistan and Karakalpakistan to stress the importance of "the mutual cooperation of fraternal literatures." The members of the delegation were Magtymguly Prize Laureat Berdinazar Khudaynazarov, Akhmed Gurbannepev, chief editor of the 'Magarifi' Press, and Lenin Prize Laureat Agageldi Allanazarov. While in Uzbekistan, the delegation visited "the Shirgazykhan madrasa where the great Magtymguly studied in Khiza."

REQUIREMENTS FOR NATIONAL FILM SET FORTH

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad ADEBIYAT VE SUNGAT in Turkmen on 28 September 1984 carries on page 14 a 2,000-word article by Setdar Garajayev, chief editor of "Turkmenfilm," in which the requirements for writing a film in the national form are set forth. "In order to create a work in the national form it is not enough to know the psychology of the local population and their problems. For the work to be both true and authentic the author must have some expertise and write interestingly so that the work stimulates enthusiasm in the viewer." It is added that "every author wishing to be a film writer, after recognizing the characteristics of the film art, must learn the secrets of these characteristics well and patiently work them into his work. We must inculcate this patience and persistence into the majority of our young dramatists."

International

KUSHKY CUSTOMS POST HIGHLIGHTED

[Editorial Report] Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen on 12 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 900-word Turkmeninform article highlighting operations of the Kushky customs post as a transit point for goods going to and coming from Afghanistan. An official of the customs house said that "after the April revolution freight turnover between the USSR and the DRA grew by roughly three times and continues to grow." It is noted that at Kushky "a

large depot for freight has been established and many necessary buildings have been built; instead of the former caravan route, a branch of the railroad has been extended into Afghan territory. Thus, it has become possible to load, unload and store freight." Goods passing from the USSR into Afghanistan were also noted: agricultural machinery, irrigation system equipment, electrical and petrochemical tools; from Afghanistan to the USSR come only agricultural products.

UZBEK SSR

Political Affairs

CRITICAL ATMOSPHERE MUST REIGN AT PARTY MEETINGS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 23 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Criticism Must Be Healthy." The editorial points out that the CPSU Rules stress that communists must actively participate in party life, including expressing their thoughts in an open, fair and critical atmosphere at meetings. The 16th Plenum of the CPUz Central Committee recently condemned cases where criticism was suppressed or ignored by a number of oblast, city, and rayon party committees. Many party committees subsequently conducted their plenums in an atmosphere of reinvigorated criticism and self-criticism. However, some party organizations have not shown concern for creating an atmosphere conducive to the exchange of principled and demanding opinions. Instead of deeply analyzing and openly speaking about the true situation many speakers read superficial reports, indulge in pomposity, and magnify petty achievements. This course has been pursued in recent years by numerous party committees in Bukhara, Kashkadarya, and Dzhizak Oblasts, and Karakalpakistan. Now, strong measures have been adopted to correct such situations and introduce methods that promote the exchange of opinions among communists and workers.

RAYON LEADERSHIP REMOVED AT START OF HARVEST

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by Q. Sobirov titled "Promises in Abundance..." Sobirov discusses the reasons for removal of the Kasan Raykom First Secretary Dilshod Tolaganov and the rayispolkom chairman J. Ghafforov by the Kashkadarya Obkom Buro. Kasan Rayon, one of the main cotton-producing rayons of the oblast, was assigned the harvest goal of 63,000 tons in 1984. Detailed plans covering the duties of every farm and brigade were drawn up. However, these plans remained on paper. From the first days of the harvest the rayon dropped into a backward status. One major cause of this shortfall was that only 6,068 of the available farm labor force of 16,527 worked. In general, the leadership failed to mobilize a sufficient work force (21,300 are needed to meet the rayon plan), to insure high productivity from harvesters and to complete defoliation operations. The obkom buro condemned the worthless, outdated work methods of the two leaders, entered severe reprimands on their party cards, and removed them from their positions. Sobirov concludes: "This is a serious lesson for those who aren't zealously involved

in their work and who try to conceal their blundering and lack of discipline with bombast."

SHORTCOMINGS IN KOMSOMOL WORK OF UZBEKISTAN DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 8 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 700-word article titled "Let's Approach Work Creatively." The article consists of suggestions by three individuals on ways in which Komsomol work should be improved. Gulcherhra Qosimova, chairman of the VLKSM Member Registry and Statistical Sector of the Ministry of Light Industry Komsomol Committee, writes about the problem of registration of members which occupies so much of Komsomol meeting time. She suggests that requests to start work or be released from work by Komsomol members not be signed by the leadership of enterprises of organizations until VLKSM members have taken care of their Komsomol registration or deregistration. Mahmudjon Dadaboyev, second secretary of the Leninsk City Komsomol Committee, is bothered by the fact that Komsomol work tends to be left largely on the shoulders of secretaries of primary Komsomol organizations. They either do not attract the Komsomol aktiv to help or do not know how to do so. As a result, much of the work is done poorly. Rahmatilla Karimov, CPSU member, feels there is too little frankness and too much artificiality and formalism. Meetings are filled with discussions of achievements, when it comes to negative phenomena, speakers limit themselves to mentioning that "unfortunately certain mistakes were committed." Karimov proposes that not only dates and agendas for meetings be posted in advance, but reports to be delivered as well. In that way not merely the Komsomol committee, but VLKSM members as well could prepare actively for meetings.

Economics

MINISTER ON ELECTRIC ENERGY PROGRESS, PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 21 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by A. Hamidov, UzSSR Ministry of Energy and Electrification, titled "Shining Region." The article is published in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of the formation of Uzbekistan's energy system which occurred in 1934 when existing electric stations were combined into a unified network. At that time the system had a combined capability of about 40,000 kilowatts, equivalent to 120 million kilowatt hours. Today, Uzbekistan is a fully electrified region, with electric lines providing power to 11,000 industrial enterprises, 66,000 farms, 135,000 municipal and public facilities, and 2.5 million subscribers. The present energy system has a capability of over 9.3 million kilowatt hours. In this 5-year plan the system's capability will be increased by 760 megawatts. The tenth and final power bloc of Syrdarya GRES is completed; the Navoi GRES has reached full capability; the Srednechirchik GRES has begun to produce electric energy; the first power bloc of the Angren GRES is nearing completion; and construction on the Muborak Thermal Energy Station has entered its final phase. Since 1983 progress has been made on switching condensation electric stations to district thermal systems (teplofikatsiya) in order to produce both thermal and electric energy. Two turbines of the Angren GRES have been reconstructed for the district thermal system, and this task is currently being carried out at the

Tashkent GRES and is on the agenda for the Navoi and Syrdarya GRESs. Presently the republic electric system comprises 180,000 kilometers of electric lines, close to 1,000 reduction substations, and 43,000 distribution and transformer substations. Since the beginning of the 11th Five Year Plan the system has delivered 151.5 billion kilowatt hours of electric energy and 73 million gigacalories of thermal energy, considerably higher than projected indexes.

Hamidov also states the problems confronting energy workers. Specialists, and especially leaders, must show greater responsibility for the full exploitation of the capabilities of energy enterprises. Waste and inefficient use of resources are still being permitted. Study shows that there are definite shortcomings and apathy in the preparations energy enterprises are making for winter. Energy enterprises and organizations are still wasting too much energy as a result of disorder and lack of supervision over their operations.

FIRST POWER BLOC NEARS COMPLETION AT ANGREN GRES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 22 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 300-word item titled "Courage." The item states that installation of the first energy bloc generator with a capability of 300,000 kilowatts is being completed at the new Angren GRES. Construction at the station is slated to take five years, during which seven more power blocs will be made operational. Collectives of the Uzbekgidroenergostroy and Gidromontazh Trusts are working at the site, designated a republic shockwork project. When completed, the Angren GRES will have a capability of 2.4 million kilowatts and will make it possible to further develop the chemical, machine construction, and construction industries in the republic.

ACADEMICIAN ON OIL, GAS EXPLORATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 28 September 1984 carries on pages 2 and 3 a 1,800-word essay by O. Akromkhojayev, Laureate of the USSR State Prize, Academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, and Director of the Institute for the Geology and Exploration of Oil and Gas Wells of the UzSSR Ministry of Geology, titled "Boisterous Current." Akromkhojayev reviews the development of oil and gas exploration and exploitation in Uzbekistan. The first oil wells opened in the republic in the 1930s were at Shursuv and Changirtash in the Fergana Valley and Khaudag and Uchkyzyl in Surkhandarya. In subsequent years wells were also opened at Kukayti, Lamikar, Kashtar, Amudarya, Andizhan, Neftabad, Palvantash and southern Alamushuk. While all these wells were from deposits in paleogenic and enogenic layers, during and after the war wells began to be exploited also from layers as deep as the Bor and Jura Periods in the Fergana Valley. Research conducted on the deeper layers by A.M. Gabril'yan and a group of scholars that included Akromkhojayev formed the basis of exploration of the steppes of western Uzbekistan. Finally, in the 1950s this research paid off with the opening of the Gazli well and surrounding gas wells at Saritash, Karavulbazar, Dzharkak, southern Muborak, and Satalan, in Bukhara and Khorezm Oblasts. As a result Uzbekistan became a vital gas source for the USSR and for over 20 years has been pumping gas to the Ural industrial region. Moreover, the republic has become gasified and the site of refining, chemical, energy and other industrial sectors. These results were achieved by exploiting deposits close

to the surface. Thirteen years ago the Institute for the Geology and Exploration of Oil and Gas Wells was formed in Frunze Rayon of Tashkent City to conduct research and train specialists in the identification of elements indicating the presence of fuel deposits and the structure of deeper layers. The institute has focused on training candidates and doctors of science and on creating the fields of deep drilling technology, geophysical research, and the regional geology of oil and gas wells. Analysis of a number of factors has made it possible to identify those rayons and oblasts with and without a future in oil and gas exploitation. While scholars in these fields regard their work as pure research they have also taken the initiative to insure that their work has practical applications. In the last 13 years every ruble spent on research has realized at least 5-6 rubles in economic benefit. Today, there are over 100 oil and gas wells in Uzbekistan, located in Fergana, Surkhandarya, the Bukhara-Khorezm steppes, Kashkadarya, the edge of the Gissar Mountains, and in the north and south of Ustyurt. Of special importance are the gas, gas and condensate, and gas and sulphur wells at Shurtan in the Karshi Steppe. When fully developed these deposits will make it possible to provide gas to republic oblasts and Ural industries for many years to come. Moreover, the Shurtan deposits yield sulphur, a vital raw material for the chemical industry and agriculture. The group of scholars who explored these deposits earned the USSR State Prize in 1980.

WATER CONSERVATION PLEA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by Prof. M. Sharifkhojayev titled "Source of Life." Since the middle 1960s the use of river, lake, reservoir, and underground water by agriculture has increased one-and-a-half times. Most of this water is used by irrigation. Due to the growing water shortage the efficient and economical utilization of water resources becomes ever more imperative. If land and farm workers were to reduce by only 1 percent the amount of water wasted each year they would save 1.5 billion cubic meters, enough to irrigate over 130,000 hectares cotton, 100,000 hectares rice, and 170,000 hectares of perennial grasses. Farm irrigators could accomplish this merely by rigidly observing scientifically established irrigation schedules. With the growth in population and the number of cities provided with water and sewage networks the demand for drinking water is increasing dramatically. In view of the water shortage in many cities it is especially unfortunate that a fifth of the available water is lost due to poor functioning pipes and faucets, and to the inappropriate use of water by various people. If municipal service workers were to reduce the amount of water lost or wasted by urban populations by only 1 percent a year they could save 240 million cubic meters, enough to supply the 2 million people in Tashkent City. Statistics indicate that in numerous homes each person is using one-and-a-half to two times as much water as he needs. Worse, individuals wash their automobiles with drinking water, hose down their courtyards, and water their private gardens. Sharifkhojayev implores every reader take conscientious steps to avoid wasting or polluting water.

WATER BRIEFS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 28 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word item by N. Ochilov titled "Powerful Facility." Ochilov reports that builders of the Surkhan mobile mechanized column are erecting another powerful water resource facility on the banks of the Amudarya. The Amu-Zang Station will have five pumps, each of them capable of lifting 25 cubic meters of water per second to a height of 40 meters. Three of the pumps are scheduled for operation this year. The water diverted by this station has great importance in the reclamation of steppe land in Termez, Dzharkurgan, Shurchi, Kumkurgan, and Angor Rayons of Surkhandarya Oblast.

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 100-word report from UZTAG titled "'Drinking Water' Operation." The report states that Almalyk inhabitants have begun to receive more than 3,000 cubic meters of drinking water formerly consumed by the local mining and metallurgy combine. A hydro-technical facility has been finished at the Karaktay water source in Almalyk. The facility is an integral component of a program aimed at decreasing the consumption of drinking water by city industrial enterprises.

REPORT ON UZBEK SOVKHOZ IN NOVGOROD

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 12 September 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by G. Gorelik titled "Symbol of Fraternity." Gorelik reports on the status of construction of the Druzhba Sovkhoz in Novgorod Oblast by Uzbek builders of the Uzparfinovodstroy Construction Administration. The administration has three mobile mechanized columns. One is engaged in draining and reclaiming swamps, and has thus far turned over 3,000 hectares for cultivation. A second column is responsible for industrial and civilian construction, and has built 20,000 square meters of housing, several stores and restaurants, and a kindergarten. A recently formed third column is engaged in santechnical work, including creating sewage, plumbing, water collection, and purification facilities. Other sovkhoz construction includes an administration building, airstrip, livestock complex, grain drying facility, warehouses, tractor servicing base, auto repair garage, and other buildings. The Druzhba Sovkhoz met all its plan indicators for the first time in 1983. The first phase of its construction is scheduled for completion in 1985.

NAMANGAN AIRPORT RECONSTRUCTED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 14 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by newspaper special correspondent O. Bobojonov titled "TU-154 in Flight." Bobojonov states that on 13 September the first TU-154 passenger flight from Tashkent to Namangan took place. Passengers included members of a state commission who inspected the Namangan airport, whose airstrip has been considerably lengthened and covered with a stronger surface to accommodate the TU-154. Namangan is the eighth airport reconstructed and reoutfitted to accommodate airplanes of the TU-154 class in the 11th Five Year Plan.

CONSTRUCTION OF TASHKENT MOTOR PLANT ACCELERATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 20 September 1984 carries on page 2 an 800-word article by L. Guro and T. Shoyusupova, workers at the press center of the UzSSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, titled "First Bold Step." The authors emphasize that the Tashkent Motor Plant, under construction by the Chirchik River, has great significance for the supply of agricultural equipment. The plant, which will produce 100-horsepower motors for cotton harvesters and other farm machinery, was planned for completion in 2 years. However, due to the rapidly growing need for motors in order to mechanize and develop cotton cultivation, the ministry modified its original plan to bring the first capabilities of the enterprise into operation as quickly as possible. By diverting all available resources to the project, and placing strict supervision over construction pace and delivery of materials, the first stage of the enterprise has been finished ahead of time. Now, the first of the four-cylinder D-240T motors, which consist of nearly 300 parts, has entered production.

CONSTRUCTION OF POULTRY FACTORIES SLACK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 22 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,800-word article by I. Akhmetov, head of the press center of the UzSSR Ministry of Agriculture, and newspaper special correspondent J. Kholqosimov, titled "Sacred Work." The authors report on their inspection tour of construction sites of poultry enterprises around the republic. Although construction of such enterprises in every oblast has been made a priority of the ministry the authors found that the pace of construction is slack at 10 of the 14 sites inspected and, in many cases, its quality is poor or worthless. Most of the projects are being built far from populated points and thus suffer from a shortage of workers. Because construction of worker facilities lags far behind administrations must charter buses and vans to transport workers to and from their jobs. The authors urge contracting organizations to follow the initiative of Dzhizaksel'stroy, which provides an on-site kitchen and tents for 800 of its workers, to allow them to remain for 2 to 3 week periods.

LOCAL INDUSTRY MINISTER ON DEVELOPMENTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 23 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by Gh. Nasriddinov, UzSSR Minister of Local Industry, titled "Loyalty to the People's Traditions." The article appears in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of the formation of a republic Commissariat of Local Industry. Nasriddinov points out that during the war local industry enterprises were converted to fulfill defense contracts and after the war were only slowly converted back. In 1965 the Ministry of Local Industry was formed with 17 enterprises subordinate to it and producing an annual volume of 32 million rubles worth of goods. Today, the ministry has 130 enterprises which annually produce 620 million rubles worth of goods. During the 11th Five Year Plan some 35 enterprises have been reconstructed and reoutfitted with automated and semiautomated lines and equipment. Ministry enterprises have turned out 2.74 billion rubles worth of retail goods instead of the plan's goal of 1,968,000 rubles, grown at a rate of 142.7 percent

instead of the plan's rate of 137 percent, and peaked the plan for growth of labor productivity at 123.4 percent. These enterprises produce 2,550 kinds of goods and add 460 new items to their inventories every year. Some oblast unions and enterprises have failed to meet the cost effectiveness index of state plans due to insufficient use of their capabilities. Other enterprises, especially those in Karakalpakistan, Syrdarya, Kashkadarya, and Surkhandarya Oblasts, and Tashkent City, still produce some items in too small quantity and other items of worthless quality. However, such enterprises as the Rishtan and Khiva Pottery Plants, the Bukhara Gold Embroidery Factory, the Almalyk Carpet Factory, and the Tashkent National Musical Instruments Factory, turn out products of the highest quality. The local industry sector not only meets the demand for articles of the people's arts and crafts, but also serves to transmit traditional esthetic and cultural values and instill in workers an esteem for the Uzbek people's art.

STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ON LOWERED PRICES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 5 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 900-word newspaper interview with Masriddin Tojiyev, Chairman of the UzSSR Goskom on Prices, titled "Prosperity Is the Supreme Goal." Commenting on the lower prices of some consumer goods which took effect 1 September Tojiyev notes that average reductions of 17-30 percent affect such goods as clothing made from synthetic materials, mopeds, imported rugs, and prescription drugs, which even greater cuts hold for children's clothing. The latter reductions are especially significant for Uzbekistan, and will increase the purchasing power of families with many children. For example, the price of jackets and coats made of artificial fur for pre-school children fell from 33 to 21.2 rubles and 57 to 37.5 rubles, and for school children from 18.5 to 10.9 rubles and 31.5 to 20.10 rubles--a reduction of 34-40 percent. The present lowering of prices of over 900 types of consumer goods is the fourth such reduction in the last one-and-a-half years. Combined with the policy of selling meat and dairy products at below cost prices, and with the doubling of income over the last 14 years, these price reductions serve to raise the population's standard of living.

LOCAL SOVIETS TOLD TO IMPROVE TRADE SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 30 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead editorial titled "Trade Culture." The editorial points out that serious defects in the organization of trade services, shortcomings in planning, and weakness of ties between trade organizations and enterprises producing consumer goods, are causing failures to meet commodity circulation plans and disruptions in the supply of basic consumer goods. Moreover, there are cases of violation of trade regulations, abuse of customers' rights, embezzlement, and theft of state property. Certain leaders are very tolerant toward embezzlers and thieves, and some even participate in and cover up these crimes. Such cases are especially prevalent in the Uzbekbirlashuv consumer coop system. The basic causes of this are violations of party principles in selecting cadres, accepting people into the trade sector who are known to be untrustworthy or who have prior criminal convictions, abuse of service duties, and tolerating such sicknesses as eyewash and nepotism. Currently, report and election meetings are being held by rural

consumer societies and unions in preparation for the congress of republic consumer unions. However, the newspaper editorial office has become informed that shortcomings and defects are not being exposed at these meetings and that accomplishments are being falsely reported. The failure to carry out plans of commodity circulation and the foisting off on the public of worthless consumer goods cannot be tolerated. It is the task of local soviets to improve trade services. Their standing commissions and deputies must work to prevent embezzlement and theft and promote trade culture, and their executive committees must use all existing resources to improve trade services and meet the demands of workers.

Social and Cultural Affairs

UZBEK PRODUCE SPECULATORS FOUND IN SVERDLOVSK

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 16 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word feuilleton by Rafiq Tursunov titled "Fake Farmers." Tursunov devotes this piece to Uzbeks he encountered speculating in produce in the markets of Sverdlovsk. Not one of the speculators he discusses is a farmer. Rather, the group includes a math teacher, a deputy director of a children's music school, an auto mechanic, a factory foreman, and others, all of whom buy produce at cheap prices from farmers and transport it to the north for resale at higher prices during their vacations. Nonetheless, all the speculators Tursunov talked with were able to produce certificates stating they were farmers, which demonstrates that there are unconscionable officials prepared to help them by providing them with the required documents. Tursunov urges an increased struggle against the serious crime of speculation.

LARGE-SCALE THEFT OF PETROL COUPONS REVEALED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 23 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word feuilleton by H. Salomov and R. Tursunov titled "Thieves." The authors describe a scheme for stealing gasoline coupons put into action by Tamara Grakhova, commodities manager at the Republic Material-Technical Supply Base of the UzSSR Goskom for the Supply of Petroleum Products, with her cohort Nodira Eshonova, a clerk at the Tashkent Petroleum Products Base. Grakhova had access to the coupons, each valid for 20 liters of gasoline, and Eshonova was able to sell stolen coupons as part of her work. The coupons were stored in cellophane-wrapped bundles of 1,000 at the Goskom base. By opening the bundles, replacing half the coupons with blanks, and resealing the bundles, Grakhova was able to return them to the stacks of bundles in the storeroom, and the theft would remain unnoticed. In a short time the two women sold to owners of private cars in Tashkent 16,645 coupons valid for 332,900 liters of gasoline, and pocketed 133,160 rubles. Goskom inspection commissions came and went without detecting the theft. Even a prestigious commission headed by Abdujabbor Valiyev, senior supervisor of the Control and Revision Administration of the UzSSR Ministry of Finance, failed to uncover evidence. Grakhova led Valiyev to the storeroom where bundles of coupons were stacked to the ceiling, and asked if he'd like to count them. Valiyev didn't have time to count all the coupons, so he counted bundles, checking to see if their seals were unbroken. Nonetheless, Valiyev sensed that something was wrong at the base, especially since it was becoming evident

that large-scale theft of coupons and petroleum products was occurring in the Goskom system. Recently, Valiyev's administration closed Grakhova's base for a detailed investigation, which revealed the scheme. The authors note that the Goskom leaders were negligent in moving to prevent this theft, which had been going on for some years. Moreover, they facilitated the theft by placing on some inspection groups and commissions the very individuals who were stealing and could thereby cover it up. The authors conclude with the hope that the criminals who have built a nest at the petroleum products base will receive punishments befitting their deeds.

LENIN'S ATTACK ON NARODNIKI RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 4 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by H. Isamuhamedov, Docent at Tashkent Motor Transport and Highways Institute, titled "Great Philosophical Work." The article is published to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the appearance of Lenin's "What Are the Friends of the People and How Do They Fight Against the Social Democrats?" In this work, Lenin attacked the idealist, antimaterialist pretensions of the Narodniki of the 1880s who advocated a populist form of socialism. Lenin demonstrated there was a clear distinction between the narodniki of the 1860s-70s who called on peasants to revolt against the Tsar and establish socialism and the narodniki of the 1880s who rejected the political struggle and accepted the Tsarist regime. The latter concluded it was necessary to seek reforms within the Tsarist government and to soften instead of eliminate its exploitation of the people. Lenin condemned the reactionary nature of the Narodniki who were the ideologs of the petty bourgeois and kulaks. He also proved that the basic revolutionary force must be the proletariat and not, as mistakenly supposed by the Narodniki, the peasantry. Lenin concluded that the Russian worker, in a revolutionary union with the peasantry, would lead all democratic elements to an overthrow of Tsarism and the bourgeoisie. In the course of his work he also demolished the Narodniki arguments about the stage of Russian capitalism and the development of a people's industry. Isamuhamedov concludes that the great successes achieved in the construction of communism in the USSR are shining proofs of the correctness of Lenin's teachings.

FORMER PARTY PROPAGANDA CHIEF COMMEMORATED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 8 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word biography by doctor of history Sh. Ziyomov titled "Loyal Child of the Party." The biography is published in conjunction with the 70th anniversary of the birth of Hojiakbar Ghulomov, one of the generation of party and state figures brought into existence by the October Revolution who made substantial contributions to the building of socialism. During his short but meaningful life he devoted his energy and knowledge to realizing party ideals. Ziyomov concludes: "Today, workers of the republic recall with respect and esteem the name of Hojiakbar Ghulomov, a loyal child of the party and people."

FICTION SHOULD NOT DENIGRATE HEROES OF HISTORY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 12 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 700-word article by S. Matchonov, Candidate of Philological Sciences, titled "Interpretation of Historical Heroes." The article consists of S. Matchonov's review of M. Sattorov and A. Kattabekov's work "Olis yulduzlar jilosi"(The Shine of Distant Stars). The book, recently published by Oqituvchi Publishers, addresses the subject of the treatment of historical heroes in fiction. Matchonov discusses works by such authors as Aybek, L. Bat', M. Osim, M. Shaykhzoda, O. Yoqubov, G. Golubev and Ye. Parnov. "As harmful as it may be to idealize historical figures, it is not useful to denigrate them, either. In either case both the image of the hero and history itself are interpreted incorrectly. Critics evaluate the images of Alexander the Great, Tamerlane and other historical heroes encountered in various works from this perspective." One of the positive qualities of the work under review which Matchonov cites is its use of English, French and German (in addition to Uzbek and Russian) literature's treatment of such figures as Tamerlane, Chingizkhan and Babur.

KARAKALPAK ACADEMICIAN HISTORIAN HONORED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 9 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by Doctor of History Hamid Ziyayev titled "Facets of Talent." The article is published to mark the 60th birthday of Sobir Kamolov, Academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of its Karakalpakstan branch. Kamolov studied at the Institute of Ethnography in Moscow, and later published his doctoral dissertation on "The Karakalpaks in the 18th-19th centuries." Among his more than 200 books and articles are "The Friendship of Peoples in the Khorezm Oasis" and "Liberation Struggles of the Karakalpaks." He was also one of the authors of the standard two-volume "History of the Karakalpak ASSR" and the "History of the Karakalpak Oblast Party Committee." He has trained dozens of doctors and candidates of science, and been instrumental in the translation of Marxist-Leninist classics into Karakalpak. Kamolov also heads the Coordination Council of Scientific Organizations in Karakalpakstan, the Science Council of the Karakalpak branch of the republic Academy of Sciences, and the Karakalpak branch of the UzSSR Public Institute of the History of State and Collective Farms, and is chief editor of the academy journal AKHBOROT. Since 1963 Kamolov has been a deputy and deputy chairman of the Karakalpak Supreme Soviet, and for several years was chairman of the Karakalpak branch of the Znaniye Society.

PROBLEMS BESET KARAKALPAK KINDERGARTENS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by O. Seitniyozov, chief physician of the Karakalpak ASSR Sanitation and Epidemiology Station, titled "Is This Attention to Kindergartens?" Seitniyozov describes a number of problems with pre-school facilities in Karakalpakstan. The construction of such facilities in Nukus, Khudzhayli, Kungirat, Chimbay, and other cities and rayon centers is lagging far behind. Presently there are no kindergartens for 20 percent of Karakalpak pre-school age children. Moreover, sanitation and hygiene conditions and the quality of food being served at existing kindergartens are

substandard. Throughout the autonomous republic kindergartens suffer from overcrowding, broken plumbing, unnourishing meals, shortage of beds and linen, and terrible sanitary conditions. Executive committees and deputies of local soviets are not showing sufficient interest in kindergartens. They must establish strict control over the supply of food to pre-school facilities, and must move quickly to correct problems in providing water and sewage services in order to upgrade sanitary conditions.

ACADEMICIAN OF SAMARKAND VUZES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 29 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by A. Otakhojayev, Academician of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, chairman of the Council of Rectors of Vuzes in the Samarkand Region, titled "Peaks of Progress." Otakhojayev states that Samarkand State University, formed in 1927 with 10 teachers and 65 students, has developed into one of the great educational establishments in the republic. Allied to the university are medical, agricultural, pedagogical, cooperative, and architectural construction institutes, a branch of the Tashkent Polytechnical Institute, and the Higher Military School for Training Motor Transport Commanders. The eight higher educational establishments in Samarkand have a combined enrollment of 30,000 students, and their pedagogical-scientific collectives include 150 doctors and 1,500 candidates of science. Otakhojayev concludes with the statement: "There is no doubt that Samarkand will remain one of the greatest abodes of enlightenment in the East, and continue its loyal service to communism."

BOOK OF HISTORY OF BIBLIOGRAPHIC WORK IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 21 September 1984 carries on page 7 a 300-word article by Boqibillo Karimov, candidate of pedagogical sciences, Nurali Agdughafforov and Ibrohim Yoldoshev (teachers of the Tashkent State Institute of Culture) titled "Chronicle of Republic Bibliography." The article reviews a recently published book by Muso Turopov titled "Razvitie bibliograficheskogo dela v Uzbekistane" (Development of Bibliographic Work in Uzbekistan). The book, in Russian, was published in Tashkent by Fan Publishers. It is divided into chapters which each deal with a single period. The work's first chapter seeks the beginnings of bibliographic work in the writings of Abu Ali ibn Sino, Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Alisher Navoi, ibn Abdullahab Yoqut and ibn Majur as-Somoni.

GOSKOM CHAIRMAN ON VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL EDUCATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 1 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,400-word article by P. Kayupov, chairman of the UzSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, titled "Possessing a Trade Is a Vital Necessity." The article appears in conjunction with the beginning of the new school year. Kayupov notes that during the 10th and 11th Five Year Plans the vocational and technical education system has graduated 900,000 young men and women, and opened 317 new schools. Today, 280,000 students start school, but this number must be increased by 120,000 students each year so that by the end of the 12th Five Year Plan the system will train nearly a million students annually. However, there are difficulties that must

be resolved before these plans can be realized. A major problem is that only 15 of the 47 schools planned for construction during the 11th Five Year Plan have been built by Glavsredazirsokhzhstroy, Glavtashkentstroy, and other organizations of the Ministry of Agriculture. There are also problems in supplying schools with modern equipment and instruments. These cases reflect indifference toward the system's needs by various ministries and agencies. But there are also leaders of enterprises who are not free of the sickness of wishing to import workers from outside instead of training them locally. Another area of concern is student enrollments. While enrollments are satisfactory in Andizhan, Bukhara, and Khorezm Oblasts, they are insufficient at numerous schools in the Karakalpak ASSR, Tashkent City, and Kashkadarya Oblast. Komsomol and trade union organizations must step up propaganda work, and support students in their studies. Beginning next year, the republic system of vocational and technical education will train engineering teachers specializing in electric energy, and the Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Mechanized Agriculture Engineers will increase the number of engineering teachers it trains. Kayupov recommends that the Bukhara Institute of Food and Light Industry Technology train teachers in machine construction, and the Tashkent Polytechnical Institute train teachers in industrial technology.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION OF KOMSOMOL PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 13 September 1984 carries on page 2 an 1,800-word article titled "Creative Search, Initiative and Experience." The article contains some of the comments made at a recent roundtable discussion held in the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee.

V. Shevchuk, second secretary of Kashka-Darya Oblast Komsomol Committee, refers to problems on the Komsomol shock construction projects. For example, areas with natural gas deposits were declared Komsomol shock construction projects. "But the most necessary conditions were not created for those laboring there. When we were at the dormitories we saw there was nothing in the rooms except beds. We sent 92 people there. Only seven of them remained, no more."

M. Obidov, first secretary of Andizhan City Komsomol Committee, speaks of a Komsomol cadre problem. The Komsomol needs people tempered by the army and labor. But if young people finish secondary school at 17, serve 2 years in the military and then study 5 years in an institute, they're already almost 26 years old.

V. Supitaliyev, second secretary of Andizhan Oblast Komsomol Committee, also refers to shock construction projects. "They require that we send people with orders to Komsomol shock construction projects. But the people we send are mostly kept busy with entirely different work."

A. Inomjonov, first secretary of Dzhizak City Komsomol Committee, complains: "There is very great construction work being conducted in our city. But in most of them there are no plans to build household service objects." On another matter Inomjonov recommends that Komsomol workers be sent to other republics (for example to Leningrad) to exchange experience.

V. Mishin, second secretary of Tashkent City Komsomol Committee, says "The time has come to put a fixed 'limit' on the awarding and punishing of Komsomol workers. There are such cases in which some workers have received reprimands on 5 or 6 occasions."

UZBEK HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIALIZED EDUCATION STATISTICS

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 1 Sep 84 p 2 900 words

[S. Polatov (UzSSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education), "For Quality of Knowledge"]

[Excerpts] Almost 300,000 young men and women go to class in 3 universities, 16 pedagogical, 8 technical, 5 medical and 4 agricultural higher educational institutions, as well as in 3 institutes of culture and art, 2 economic higher educational institutions and a sports institute. They are being trained in 198 specialties. Along with them, 272,000 pupils begin classes in secondary specialized educational institutions to become middle link specialists in 239 specialties.

Along with the youth of our republic, almost 4,000 young men and women from 78 countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe will enter lecture halls in the new school year.

Almost 1,600 young men and women who were outstanding pupils successfully took entrance exams with preferential status and were accepted into central higher educational institutions of our country. This is great help from fraternal republics.

Over 5,000 representatives of our republic admitted without examination will begin or continue studies in the new school year in 136 higher education institutions in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and 56 other cities. At the same time, higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan, according to the cooperation plan, will fulfill their international duty before fraternal republics and will accept hundreds of young men and women into the first year from Kirghizia, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan.

In recent years alone, 27 branches of higher educational institutions and teknikums have been organized in the oblasts. The number of secondary specialized educational institutions has grown significantly. While there were 187 of them in 1975, the number in the new school year has reached 248.

FIGURES ON SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 1 Sep 84 p 3

["Facts and Figures"]

[Text] Altogether 128 school buildings with 81,453 places have been constructed and handed over for use around the republic prior to September 1, the beginning of the new school year. Of these, the following numbers were built and handed over for use on account of the following: local soviets--

46,007 places; funds of the various ministries sponsoring organizations--15,968; kolkhoz funds--17,152.

Nurseries and kindergartens with 13,000 places were built around the republic and handed over for use. Of these, the following numbers were built and handed over for use on account of the following: kolkhoz funds--3,345 places; funds of various ministries and sponsoring organizations--4,980; funds of local soviets--5,000 places.

Five nurseries and kindergartens opened their doors in our republic's capital Tashkent on September 1. This represents 1,440 places. There were nurseries and kindergartens with 640 places built and handed over for use in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon, 320 in Khamzinskiy Rayon, 320 in Leninskiy Rayon and 160 in Kirovskiy Rayon.

In the city's Kirovskiy Rayon a school with 1,176 places was built to welcome happy children; there was also a school for 1,568 in Akmal-Ikramovskiy Rayon, and 2 in Frunzenskiy Rayon with 1,251 and 1,176 places respectively. There was also a city boarding school constructed on a model plan and handed over for use with all conveniences.

SEX EDUCATION CONDUCTED IN RUSSIAN, UZBEK

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 8 Sep 84 p 2 600 words

[S. Orifkhojayev, senior methodologist of the UzSSR Ministry of Education Republic Educational Methods Cabinet: "From Experiment to Mandatory Education."]

[Excerpt] On the basis of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution (March 1981) "On Measures to Reinforce Government Help to Families with Children," beginning in the 1981-82 school year optional courses were established in upper grades and experimental classes opened. Lessons on "Hygiene and Sex Education" were conducted in the 8th grades, and "Family Life Ethics and Psychology" were conducted in the 9th and 10th grades.

The courses were planned for 17 hours in the 8th grade and 34 hours in the 9th and 10th grades. The direction was given to hold a course of sex education among 8th grade pupils in one or two schools of every rayon of our republic in the 1982-83 school year. In the 1983-84 school year the study of this course was introduced in all schools of our republic with Russian as the medium of instruction, and in the 1984-85 school year it will be fully introduced in schools where instruction is in the national languages. The direction has been given for obligatory study in the new school year of the course "Family Life Ethics and Psychology" among 9th grade pupils in schools with Russian as the medium of instruction.

POOR UPBRINGING LEADS TO ALCOHOL, CRIME

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 8 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 300-word article by O. Mardonov, people's judge of Pakhtachiyskiy Rayon, and I. Norquvvatov, member of USSR Journalists Union,

titled "Lack of Upbringing Leads to Crime." The article reports on cases of disorderly conduct in the settlement of Ziyovuddin. All of the cases concern drunk youths who committed acts of vandalism. Commenting on such cases the authors say, "Lack of upbringing leads to drinking, and drinking in turn leads to crime." "There are still families in our midst who do not seriously become involved in raising children and who consider their fate superficially. It is necessary for the village soviets and local school kollektivs where such families live to become seriously involved in the upbringing of youth."

PUBLISHER TRIES TO FILL NEED FOR TEXTBOOKS IN UZBEK

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 12 Sep 84 p3 500 words

[A. Toshmatov, chairman of the Publishing Sector of the UzSSr Ministry of Education Republic Methods Cabinet on Higher and Secondary Specialized Education: "Fruits of Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] No textbooks and manuals for certain subjects indicated in the curriculum of higher and secondary pedagogical institutions have been produced, or else had been produced in Russian but not translated into Uzbek. This shortcoming was thoroughly studied and an author's kollektiv of those textbooks was created. As a result, many textbooks and manuals for which a need was felt began to be released one by one by the publishers in Uzbek. For example, while 29 textbooks and manuals were published at Oqituvchi Publishers for higher and secondary pedagogical institutions in 1982, this indicator reached 30 in 1983. Oqituvchi Publishers plans to publish 31 textbooks and manuals in 1984. So far 13 have been published. I will primarily discuss the textbooks and manuals published by this publisher.

There had been no manual in Uzbek for those entering higher educational institutions (including pedagogical institutes) on "History of the USSR." Recently, V.V. Mal'nikov's "Istoriya SSSR" (History of the USSR) was translated and published... Likewise M. Mirzayev and Yu. Eshonqulova's "Hozirgi zamон ozbek tilidan mashqlar toplami" (Collections of Exercises on Modern Uzbek Languages) was published for the second time.

Every person with a higher education must complete a section of the public profession [ijtimoyi kasb] department in the course of study and must use it in the course of service. Until now in this field, too, there was no manual in Uzbek. This weakness was eliminated by the scholars B. Orinboyev and A. Soloyev's creation of the manual titled "Notiqlik san'ati" (The Art of Oratory) for those taking courses in the public professions faculty.

As it is known, in accordance with the pedagogical institute curriculum the course "Adolescent Physiology and School Hygiene" is taught in all faculties. Unfortunately, there were no manual or textbook which had been created in Uzbek for this subject either. Authors A. Aminov and E. Mahmudov made students happy by publishing this book. Moreover, Oqituvchi Publishers has printed such textbooks and manuals as the following for students of pedagogical institutes: Kh. R. Rahimov's "Noorganik khimiya" (Inorganic Chemistry), S.M. Khudoyqulov and A.I. Nazarenko's "Osimliklar sistematikasidan amaliy mashghulotlar" (Practical Lessons on Plant Systems), J. Tolenov and F.

Ismoilov's "V.I. Leninning 'Materializm va empiriokritisizm' asari boyicha seminar mashghulotini otkazish metodikasi" (Methodology for Holding Seminar Lessons on V.I. Lenin's Work "Materialism and Empirocriticism") and K. Samadov's "Zoologiya darsi" (Zoology Lesson). Until now there had been no manual or textbook at all in our pedagogical education institutes on "Methods of Teaching Native Language in the Primary Grades" (grades 1-3). Authors T. Ashrapov and M. Odilova created a manual for this subject.

It is appropriate to note here that there have been no manuals or textbooks on the course "fundamentals of scientific atheism" for our pedagogical educational institutions. An authors' kollektiv (A. Bozorov, N. Saidov and B. Shermuhamedov) was created for this manual. And the manual for this course is about to be published for the first time in the Union.

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 20 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by R. Ummatov titled "The Search Brings Happiness." The article concerns Russian language instruction for pupils of Namangan Oblast vocational-technical schools. At present, there are 40 such schools in the oblast with about 20,000 pupils. These schools have 45 cabinets of Russian language and literature, and 23 language labs. For the past 2 years an annual olympiad of pupils of Russian language and literature have been held. The Russian language and literature cabinets in the schools have over 200 technical and visual aids. This has helped improve the level of Russian knowledge. Last year, 75 percent of the pupils received marks of "4" or "5" in Russian language. One area which still needs improvement is oral speech; "in some cases pupils' oral speech is not at the required level." A local educator is quoted as saying "At this year's republic scientific-applied conference devoted to 'Perfecting Russian Language Instruction in the Republic Educational Institutions and Improving this Work among Youths Called up into the Soviet Army' the task was assigned to fundamentally improve the teaching of the Russian language in the vocational-technical schools. We must give special attention to cultivating pupils' oral speech, to sharply raising the level of instruction and to achieving installation of a language lab in every education institution within 2 years."

BETTER VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 22 September 1984 carries on page 1 an unsigned editorial titled "School and Production." The editorial notes that "there are quite a few urgent problems in further developing training shops of inter-school education-production associations and enterprises." The editorial addresses the question of payment to school pupils which is mandated in the education reform. "It must be strictly observed and fulfilled. It has nothing to do with talk of money spoiling children. Money earned by honest labor and physical or mental power never spoiled anyone; on the contrary, it produced in the young person faith in the usefulness of his labor to society."

The editorial states that 140,000 people finished schools last year. "But one thing causes concern. Here the fact sticks out that only 26 percent of the

graduates, i.e., slightly more than one-fourth, were placed in work in accordance with their skill specialties." The editorial sees this as evidence of weak work in job placement by the ministries and offices concerned and by local soviets.

The editorial says that the ties between labor kollektivs and schools are generally working well in rural areas, but there are still tasks which need to be done. "Above all, there must be achieved organization of cabinets of labor training, educational-experiment plots, subsidiary farms, permanent labor and rest camps, and field camp in every school.

JOURNALIST SCORES LAVISH WEDDING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 14 September 1984 carries on page 5 a 1,400-word article by Turobjon Maqsudov titled "Thoughts Which Don't Fit in a Satirical Article." This article by an Uzbek journalist is one of a series condemning lavish wedding parties. Maqsudov discusses various aspects of the harm caused by such celebration, such as the waste of food, the shameless dances by the artists for hire, the noise and the alcohol. Maqsudov says that all the expenses (which at times include the bride price) represent a sum which an honest worker cannot easily pay. Consequently, families go into debt and suffer for 2 or 3 years. Unfortunately, some responsible officials do not recognize these celebrations as a problem which requires regular attention. One other negative aspect of the wedding celebrations Maqsudov cites is that they go on for days, and consequently have a negative effect on production. "Some comrades link the lavishness of weddings with the Uzbek people's customs. This is totally incorrect. There has never been a tendency toward excess, waste and extra trouble in the customs of the Uzbek people."

DAYS OF UZBEK LITERATURE IN TADZHIKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 14 September 1984 carries on page 7 a 200-word article by Oydin Hojiyeva titled "In the Land of Friends." The article reports on the days of Uzbek Soviet literature dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the fraternal socialist republics which were held in Tadzhikistan. During the celebration there were discussions and readings of poetry in Uzbek, Tajik and Russian.

BRIBE GIVER PUNISHED APPROPRIATELY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 21 September 1984 carries on page 8 a 1,400-word item under the heading "Parasite's Shadow." It begins with a letter from Abubakir Yoldoshev who has been serving a sentence for embezzling 970 rubles. The letter is written on behalf of a fellow prisoner, M. Bekmurodov, whom Yoldoshev thinks has been judged too harshly. Bekmurodov, after having completed a course to qualify as a driver, found it difficult to find a job. He was hired as a driver for a gasoline transport vehicle GAS-52 after agreeing to pay a bribe of 150 rubles. Bahodir Makhsitov, head of the Judicial Organs Office of the UzSSR Ministry of Justice, responds to Yoldoshev saying that Bekmurodov was in fact dealt with leniently. When Bekmurodov found himself in a position of being

required to pay a bribe, he should have informed the administrative organs. A note from the editors of OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI which follows the letter and response supports Makhsitov's view. Moreover, it says that the case of Yoldoshev and Bekmurodov, neither yet 30 years old, demonstrate that "it is necessary to further reinforce the work of propagandizing legality. There has been a lot of talk about strictly introducing lessons on legality into the curricula of secondary and higher educational institutions. But we also all sense that our work in this area is still not at the required level."

NEWSPAPER ACTS ON READERS' COMPLAINTS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 13 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 400-word item from the newspaper's editorial office titled "Stream of Letters." The article states that the newspaper editorial offices received 2,166 letters from readers during the month of August, 217 of them in the form of complaints about officials stealing state property, abusing their positions, engaging in bureaucratism and bribery, and accumulating personal wealth, and about problems with drinking water, gas, and telephone services. Following the newspaper's intervention in these situations administrative action was taken against 54 people and party action against 16 people for violations of socialist law and labor discipline and for permitting various shortcomings. In addition, 12 officials were demoted and 9 were removed from their positions.

UZBEK NEWSPAPER READERSHIP GROWING IN OTHER REPUBLICS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 21 September 1984 carries on page 7 a 200-word announcement from the Letters and Public Affairs Department of OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI. The announcement is under the heading "Not Limited." It is primarily devoted to problems which some prospective subscribers are having in entering their subscriptions to OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI. According to letters from a number of oblasts and fraternal republics, some postal workers and workers of the Soyuzpechat Agency give the excuse of limitation of subscription.

"As is known, the number of our newspaper's readers in the fraternal republics of Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan and Kirghizia is growing every year."

The announcement cites problems encountered by readers in Uzbekistan as well as some in Alma-Ata and Tajikistan. It requests that the post offices and Soyuzpechat agencies eliminate the shortcomings in their work affecting subscriptions and asks readers who have problems in getting subscriptions to notify the paper.

UZBEK WRITERS MEET WITH CHINGIZ AYTMATOV

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 21 September 1984 carries on page 7 a 150-word article by Abdughani Abdughafurov titled "Sincere Meetings." The article reports on a visit by a group of Uzbek writers to Kirghizia in connection with the 60th anniversary of the KiSSR and the Kirghiz Communist Party. During the visit the writers met with Kirghiz

writer Chingiz Aytmatov. The latter told the guests about the activities of Kirghiz writers and cinema workers. The head of the Uzbek delegation, Nurali Qobul, spoke of the work carried out in connection with the 60th anniversary of the UzSSR and the Uzbekistan Communist Party.

IT'S OFFICIAL: HOUSEWORK IS WOMAN'S JOB

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 21 September 1984 carries on page 5 a 1,500-word article from the newspaper's Sociopolitical Department titled "Don't Hide From Your Wife." The article discusses issues raised in numerous letters received from readers concerning the article "Man and Wife Are a Pair of Wings," which appeared in the 27 July issue of the newspaper and dealt with the distribution of labor in the home. The socialist regime has made men and women equal. However, there are men and women who don't understand this great truth. Today, there are few jobs that women don't do, including heavy labor in industry and agriculture, although "housework is the primary task and human obligation of women." They should be provided with lighter work befitting their nature. Presently, strong young men hold jobs that are more appropriate for women. Women may be seen laying bricks, welding, operating cranes, or picking cotton at harvest time, while men perform the easy tasks. And women go home from their jobs and do housework and tend children. There are some men who drink from morning til evening, then go home and strike their wives and order them around under the delusion that this is manly behavior. Most readers agreed that this was not a desirable situation in marital relationships.

Some readers misunderstood the article. One man wrote that he disagreed with the article and had no intention of letting his wife see that issue of the newspaper. However, the article did not suggest that men should be occupied with the family and housework constantly every day--"It's axiomatic that housework is the job of women. No one denies this." Still, there is nothing wrong with helping out now and then. For example, one situation in which the man can help his wife is when guests come. There is nothing wrong with his helping her fix their guests something to eat and drink. Men must realize that being strapped with physical labor from morning til evening can have a detrimental effect on a woman's health, cultural level, growth and work. Another area where men could be more helpful is child raising, which everyone knows is the job of women. Only a very few fathers attend meetings at school or get involved in their children's studies. But, there is nothing wrong with men taking an interest in their children's upbringing. The article intended to view the question of men helping women from the wider perspective of such examples. Of course, when the question of a husband helping a wife is discussed there are those who understand this to mean him helping to peel potatoes, make tea, do laundry, cook, or sweep. The article suggested nothing of the sort. Rather, it's the heavy physical jobs that shouldn't be placed on women, for the day will come when such work will take its toll on her health and she won't be able to do even simple housework. The article urged men to alleviate the burden of women in order to prevent this. No man wishes to take the place of the woman in the family and society. Nor can any man take her place: "The heart shrinks from entering a house where no woman has been for just 2 days. And this is felt even at organizations and establishments. Places where there are women are one thing, places where there are no women

are another thing--they seem to lack charm. When we draw our women to do various tasks, we must never forget that they are women, that nature has made them delicate."

INCOMPATIBILITY OF SCIENCE, RELIGION STRESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 900-word article by Candidate of Philosophy B. Asadov titled "The Value of Scientific Knowledge." Asadov argues that science is explaining step-by-step in a materialistic fashion the phenomena that previously gave rise to religion, and is thereby weakening the effect of religion on people. In the face of the scientific and technological revolution religious spokesmen are trying to rescue their positions. In their attempts to modify religion to conform with the modern spirit they claim that there is no conflict between science and religion and no separation that bars mutual understanding. Such claims are a clear attempt to conceal from the broad working masses the huge rents in the fabric of religious dogmas made by the scientific and technological revolution, and to preserve the influence of religious superstitions on the hearts of adherents. Only through scientific knowledge can the masses and especially the religious attain a true, materialistic world-view concerning natural and social phenomena. The formation of a scientific, materialistic, atheistic world view in people is the prologue to abolishing religion and religious vestiges.

NEWLYWEDS URGED TO SEEK GENETIC COUNSELLING

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 4 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by Sh. Shamsutdinova (Doctor) titled "If the Race Is To Multiply." The article discusses genetic disorders in children and their causes. Shamsutdinova says that many men and women who consider themselves healthy do not go to a doctor. However, the author thinks that before marriage both young men and women should go to a genetic specialist for counselling.

PARENTS OPPOSE SON'S MARRIAGE TO AVAR GIRL

[Editorial Report] Taskhent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbej on 5 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 100-word letter from a young soldier asking for advice because he wants to marry an Avar girl and his parents tell him not to come home if he marries her. No response is given.

International

PLAY ABOUT AFGHANISTAN DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 21 September 1984 carries on page 7 an article by A. Jorayev titled "Revolution Which Brought Freedom." The article describes the play "Afghon reportazhi"(Afghan Report) which recently opened in Tashkent at the Hamza Theater. The play opens with the Soviet journalist Ivan Volkov, who is preparing a special report on the Afghan revolution, on stage. Also on stage is Major Martynov who has declined his scheduled leave to lead a caravan

transporting grain. "The caravan is comprised primarily of Soviet and Afghan soldiers. There is one goal for this caravan which has left Kabul: to deliver wheat to the peasants living in a remote mountain village. But this worthy goal is not realized easily. Several times along the way bands of counterrevolutionaries attack the caravan.

The play demonstrates class struggle between representatives of the society which is being destroyed and those of the fighters of the Saur Revolution. The new society is like an infant trying to stand up. Despite attempts to beat it down, the enemy is unsuccessful. "The murderer Stora has poisoned a group of Afghan girls because they have gone to school."

The caravan depicted in the play reaches its destination after a long and hard journey. "Soldiers heroically die in raids by gangs of dushman, and vehicles are filled with holes from bullets; nevertheless, the grain is delivered to its destination."

AFGHAN THEATER DIRECTOR COMMENTS ON SOVIET TOUR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 22 September 1984 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Hamid Jaliya, director and chief producer of the Afghanistan Democratic Republic's Drama Theater, titled "In the Presence of the Masters." Jaliya comments on the Soviet tour of the Afghan Theater, which opened on 21 September at the Khamza Theater in Tashkent with a performance of Asadulla Habib's "Darkness and the Whip." The troupe will also perform the play "Story of Mother" based on Gorky's "Tales of Italy" and Berthold Brecht's "Rules and Exceptions." Jaliya states that prior to the April Revolution the Afghan theater could not function freely or satisfactorily due to persecution by the government. Now, the theater and its artistic collective are developing. Jaliya received his training in Moscow. Before coming to Tashkent the theater staged two plays in Ashkhabad. From Tashkent it will go on to Moscow. Jaliya points out that the collective cannot hope to present polished performances, but looks forward to hearing and learning from the opinions of the great masters of the theater.

TASHKENT PERFORMANCES BY AFGHAN THEATER ASSESSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 28 September 1984 carries on page 7 a 1,100-word article by Candidate of the Arts Sotimkhon Inomkhojayev titled "Steps of the Afghan Arts." Inomkhojayev notes that nearly every phase of the formation and development of the Afghan Drama Theater, which performed three plays at the Khamza Theater in Tashkent, is integrally linked with the Soviet Theater, the Stanislavskiy method, and progressive European theater. Since 1978, it has staged 26 Afghan and foreign plays in Dari and Pushtu languages in Kabul. Thus, in assessing the level of its work it must be remembered that the theater is taking only its first steps toward developing a national theater in tune with the ideals and goals of the April Revolution. In general, the collective of the Afghan Theater is guided by the realistic method, but there are still some elements of the naturalist, formalist, and illustrative (visual exaggeration) methods evident in its performances. Inomkhoajyev recommends that they should endeavor for a homogeneously realistic approach, and also free their performances from

excessive emotional displays and artificial movements. The actors would also benefit from intensive work on their pronunciation, and the theater from more serious attention to sets and costumes. Inomkhojayev concludes that the Afghan Theater's tour in the Soviet Union possesses great cultural significance and serves to bring the peoples of the two countries closer together.

BERKELEY ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISTS IN TASHKENT

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 2 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 300-word item titled "Enchanting Region." The item states that recently a group of associates of the San Francisco, California, Society for the Restoration of Earth toured Uzbekistan. Before their departure newspaper correspondent A. Roziyev asked them for their impressions of the republic. Holden Bright, president of the society, said: "I was overjoyed to see that the ancient traditions are esteemed and nourished in Uzbekistan. And what can I say about the love and concern shown for children!? It's difficult to express in just a few words. Water is being efficiently used for the benefit of society in your country, and great works are being implemented in the area of environmental protection. The broad scale of construction made a deep impression. When we return home we will of course tell our countrymen about your sunny republic and its achievements." Ann Wood, society member and head of the Institute of Civil Rights in Berkeley, said: "I am very happy to be in sunny Uzbekistan. I would never have imagined how beautiful Taskhent and Samarkand are. For various reasons, including your long history, you are very rich in broad-scale plans directed at strengthening progress and peace. I will talk about all this with my friends and countrymen, and advise them to visit your country."

JORDANIAN EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SOVIET POLICIES

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 1 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 500-word report from UzTAG titled "Let's Strengthen Cooperation." The item reports that the Days of Soviet-Jordanian Friendship began in Tashkent on 31 August with a ceremonial gathering. Senator Bakhjat At-Talquni, president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society and leader of the Jordanian delegation, addressed the gathering. He placed a high value on the peace-loving international policy of the Soviet Union, and pointed out that Jordan and all Arab countries sincerely support the USSR's initiatives aimed at achieving a strong peace and insuring international security. He also approved recent Soviet proposals aimed at ending the conflict in the Near East and bringing about a just solution of the Near Eastern crisis and the Palestinian problem. At-Talquni expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its constant support of the Arab people's struggle against the intrigues of American imperialism and the aggression of Israel. UzSSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman S.U. Sultonova took part in the ceremonial meeting.

FOREIGN TOURISM IN FERGANA DISCUSSED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 27 September 1984 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by R. Isoqov, chief of the Fergana

Department of Inturist, titled "The Best Type of Meeting." Isoqov notes that foreign tourism began to be developed in Fergana in 1967 and is today a thriving means for foreign tourists, especially from capitalist countries, to become acquainted with the achievements and superiorities of the socialist regime. Excursions begin in Fergana City and are routed to Margilan, Kokand, Kuvasay, and Rishtan to visit farms, enterprises, and historical monuments. It is expected that 3,000 foreign tourists will visit Fergana Oblast in 1984. Since March, guests have come from 19 countries and include a group of English botanists studying flora in the Fergana Valley and a team of Finnish film makers making a documentary on life in the Central Asian republics. The Fergana Department of Inturist also arranges tours abroad for Soviet citizens, nearly 3,000 of whom will travel to East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia, this year.

DAYS OF UZSSR FRIENDSHIP IN AUSTRALIA

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 28 September 1984 carries on page 7 a 1,000-word article titled "Journeys of Friendship." The article reports on a program prepared by the UzSSR dedicated to the days of the Soviet Union being held in Australia. The Uzbek program consists of exhibits of applied folk art, graphic works of Uzbek artists, and photographs of Uzbekistan's present and of the architectural monuments of Samarkand, Khiva and Bukhara. Performances are also being given by the Bahor, Lazgi and Shodlik folk song and dance ensembles. The participants in the days of friendship are visiting ten large cities including Melbourne, Sidney, Newcastle, Albury and Canberra. After this their journey of friendship will continue in New Zealand.

TASHKENT HOSTS INTERNATIONAL RUSSIAN LANGUAGE SYMPOSIUM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 30 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 700-word item titled "International Symposium." The item reports that the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature will hold an international symposium in Tashkent on 1-5 October. Scholars from 30 countries will take part in the meeting which will focus on problems and methods of teaching spoken Russian outside the classroom.

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDY IN UZSSR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 29 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200 word article by S. Rustamov (Tashkent City) titled "Results and Plans." The article reports on a meeting of the Tashkent State University Komsomol. Among other things, Rustamov's report on the meeting tells that there are approximately 20,000 students at the university; the university Komsomol has about 9,400 individuals on its rolls. There are 350 students from 40 countries studying at Tashkent State University. During the period covered by the report which was delivered at the Komsomol meeting, 51 evenings of international friendship were held.

Tashkent YOS LENINCHI in Uzbek 29 Sep 84 p 3

["Uzbekistan--Center of Enlighteners"]

[Text] While 27 percent of Uzbekistan's population before the revolution was literate, now we are sharing the successes of construction of socialist society with foreign countries. Many young people from foreign countries come to study here and leave for their homes with wonderful trades. The Office of Relations with Foreigners and Foreign Student Instruction under the UzSSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education is working successfully. Our non-staff correspondent H. Khabibullayev asked the head of the office Anvar Tursunov to talk about the experience of work with foreign students.

"It has been almost 35 years since foreign students began to come to our republic for education," said A. Tursunov. "Since then over 3,000 foreign students have studied here and returned home as highly qualified specialists. The office of foreign student instruction was established in 1979. Right now foreign students from 75 countries of the Asian, African, Latin American and European continents are studying in our republic's higher and secondary specialized and vocational technical education institutions. Over 3,500 foreign students are studying in 11 higher education institutions, 10 secondary specialized education and very many vocational technical education institutions. They are receiving an education at Tashkent State University imeni Lenin and in such institutes as Tashkent Polytechnic imeni Abu Rayhon Beruniy, Tashkent Automobile Transport and Roads, Tashkent Agricultural, Tashkent Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers, Tashkent Economic, Tashkent Communication, Tashkent Medical Institutes and other. Likewise, they can also be found in Tashkent polygraphy, typography and hydrometeorology tekhnikums, and in city vocational-technical schools Nos 57 and 85.

Many foreign young people educated in Uzbekistan stay here to continue scientific-research work in order to further enrich their qualifications. At present over 170 foreign graduate students are learning the secrets of science from Uzbek scholars in a number of our republic Academy of Sciences institutes and higher educational institutions.

Through the efforts of the Tashkent City Komsomol committee, agreements on Friendship and cooperation were created with seven foreign youth organizations. These were concluded with the youths of Nicaragua, Laos, Vietnam, Yemen, Cuba, Mongolia and Afghanistan.

PRAISE FOR AFGHAN WORK ON BABUR

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 7 September 1984 carries on page 5 a 1,400-word article by Botir Valikhojayev titled "Babur's Devan." The article reviews the book "Zahriiddin Muhammad Boburning devoni" [Collected Poetry of Zahriiddin Muhammad Bobur], a relatively complete compilation by Shariqa Yorqin of the Uzbek and Dari language poetic works of Babur. The book has 482 pages and was published in a press run of 1,000 copies. "In writing the research, the author productively used

texological and philological research in the area of Babur studies which was conducted in England, France, Turkey and the Soviet Union. In addition the author relied on works by Afghan, Indian and Pakistani literary scholars."

UZBEK SONG, DANCE ENSEMBLE TOURS PERU

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN"ATI in Uzbek on 7 September 1984 carries on page 7 a 150-word unsigned announcement of the return from touring Peru of the Uzbek State Song and Dance Ensemble imeni Muhiddin Qoriyoqubov. Concerts were given in Lima, Cuzco and Arequipa.

'HOMELAND' SOCIETY HELPS SYRIAN COME TO TASHKENT UNIVERSITY

[Editorial Report] Tashkent YOSH LENINCHI in Uzbek on 20 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 500-word article titled "Maturity." The article consists primarily of interviews with two foreign students who have recently graduated from Tashkent State University. The first, who completed the Journalism Faculty with distinction, is Muhammad al-Bukhoriy of Syria. Al-Bukhoriy tells that he began going to the Soviet Cultural Center in Damascus when he was 18 years old. In 1979 he came to study in Tashkent "on the invitation of the Vatan [Homeland] Society." Al-Bukhoriy recently completed his diploma work on "The Role of the Press in the Development of Education and Culture in Syria." The second interview in the article is with Khudoyqul Annaqul-ogli, from Afghanistan. The Afghan reports that almost 100 Afghan students are studying in Tashkent University's journalism department.

UZBEK EDUCATION MINISTRY RECEIVES INDIAN DELEGATION

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek on 12 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 400-word article by an OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI correspondent titled "Bonds of Friendship Becoming Stronger." The article reports on the reception at the UzSSR Ministry of Education for the president of the Dehli ISKRD (Indian-Soviet Committee on Work with Children), Head Secretary of the Nehru Bal Samiti Society Mr. S.P. Govil; Director of the Gurgaona City (Khariana State) Gifted Children's School Mr. P.S. Sotesangi; and journalist, well-known film critic, worker of the leading newspaper INDIAN PRESS and statesman, vice president of Dehli's S. Eisenstein Cinema Club Mr. K.L. Arora. The guests reported that there are plans to organize a camp in India along the lines of the Pioneer camp Artek. A Pioneer palace is being built in Dehli along the lines of one of the best Soviet Pioneer palaces. During the meeting UzSSR Minister of Education O.S. Abbosova answered questions which the guests had and told about the future development of UzSSR education. Secretary of the Indian-Soviet Committee on Work with Children under the Dehli House of Soviet Science, Culture and Art N.K. Mirqosimova also participated in the meeting.

Military

RAYON CIVIL DEFENSE MEASURES DESCRIBED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTONI in Uzbek on 7 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by R. Tursunov, chairman of the Urgut

Rayispolkom (Samarkand Oblast) and chief of the Rayon Civil Defense Headquarters, titled "Symbol of Loyalty." Tursunov points out that while the party and government have taken every necessary measure to preserve the peace and security of the country it remains the duty of every Soviet citizen to be prepared for aggression. The Urgut Raykom, Rayispolkom, and Civil Defense Headquarters are dedicated to insuring that rayon workers have mastered the principles of civil defense, and are expanding civil defense sections among workers in every sector. Since the beginning of 1982 the rayispolkom has adopted five decisions on civil defense, and has cooperated with the raykom in reaching other decisions that affect the military and material preparedness of civil defense sections. Recently, the raykom reviewed the civil defense situation on several collective farms in the rayon, and found that work was exemplary on those where the farm administration allocated sufficient funds for maintaining a civil defense building and for brochures and other materials, and where regular lectures and drills were held. Recently the population of Urgut City and Gulbag, Kayi, Mirza, and Kommunizm Villages, participated in a broad civil defense exercise which was given high marks by V.T. Dement'yev, deputy chief of the Political Department of the USSR Civil Defense. In the future, the raykom and raykispolkom will take steps to strengthen the material-technical base of the rayon civil defense headquarters, and to improve the military-patriotic education of workers, especially youth.

Political Affairs

EDITORIAL URGES NO LET UP IN DISCIPLINE CAMPAIGN IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar on 9 August 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead article on the need for all communists to adhere to the party regulations, particularly in light of the materials of the 16th plenum of the CPUz Central Committee. However, the padding of figures is especially prominent in construction organizations. For instance, the capital construction administration of the Samarkand gorispolkom and the Samarkand City building trust were supposed to hand over 68,000 square meters of housing as contractors, and their accounts showed that they had. But in fact, only 72 percent of the work was accomplished, and 19,000 square meters were falsely added on. Yet in the "akt" of the state commission in charge of accepting these houses and in the decree of the Temiriyol rayispolkom it was claimed that the work had been done, and done well. For every house, 10-12 experts and officials signed the documents, but every one of them knew the deceit. According to the editorial, "the implacable struggle for a purge of the party ranks, the struggle with deviations from the norms of party life and communist morality, is serving to raise the overall esteem of communists and party organizations and is giving rise to a feeling of satisfaction among the working people." The party knows only a single discipline, regardless of the rank of a communist, and the Central Committee acted in just this manner in releasing the leaders of the Kashka-Darya Oblast Ghayypov, El'bayev, and Golovachev, the finance minister Muratkodzhayev, the minister of the cotton cleaning industry Usmanov, and others from their posts. And even now it is important not to weaken the struggle with regard to violators of party and state discipline that was started after the 16th plenum of the Central Committee. Primary party organizations must exhibit exemplariness in this area. This means not being afraid of conflict, being of strong principle towards the secretary of the party organization and towards all communists.

BETTER WORK WITH YOUTH NEEDED IN UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar on 13 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 900-word lead article on the need for improving the party leadership over the Komsomol [apparently in connection with the plenum of the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee that day]. Not just a few mistakes and oversights have been permitted in the work with young people, particularly in the ideological and political education of them. The struggle

with a petty bourgeois outlook, bad customs, traditions and behavior, and religious superstitions has been conducted weakly. The CPUz Central Committee's 16th plenum emphasized that an environment of appeasement and self-satisfaction has penetrated the Komsomol as well. A revival of the moral and psychological climate is now under way in the republic, a process which is quite a test of maturity for the Uzbekistan Komsomol. The editorial singles out the leaders and party organizations of the construction and rural construction ministries, the main Tashkent construction organization, the ministry of the construction materials industry, and the state committee for water resources construction as failing to give sufficient attention to young people's needs and permitting much cadre turnover. There are also major problems with technical school graduates; the Tashkent Engine Plant was supposed to obtain 300 tech school graduates this year, but only 18 actually came. Another problem involves the recreation of young people; in the Kuyluk housing tract [massif] of Tashkent there are 32 alcoholic beverage establishments to one movie theater, and there is no sports complex or anything even resembling a sports field. the studio belonging to the consumer services ministry very rarely makes recordings of the new songs that appear in the Homeland, but one can find to his heart's content the recordings of Western groups of a very suspect character.

CRIMEAN TATAR VERSION OF SAMARKAND OBKOM PLENUM

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar on 9 August 1984 carries a 1,700-word article by correspondent Sh. Selimov on the 4th plenum of the Samarkand obkom on the issues of strengthening party and state discipline raised at the 16th plenum of the CPUz Central Committee. This version differs from those published in PRAVDA VOSTOKA and SOVET OZBEKISTONI on 8 August 1984 on page 2 in a number of ways, although it resembles the account in the latter more closely. For instance, this version accuses the Samarkand gorkom of not analyzing the city's economic situation well; the gorkom got used to passing all sorts of resolutions and holding meetings, a practice that did not give rise to the necessary changes. Sh. Fayziyev, the first secretary of the Samarkand gorkom for 10 years [who also addressed the plenum, focusing on the issue of cadres], has worked weakly, has acted indifferently towards the needs of labor collectives, not understanding the existing situation, and has met with workers rarely. It is possible to make the same points about the gorkom second secretary Yu. Ognev as well. After noting that in Dzhambayskiy, Payarykskiy, and Pastdargomskiy rayons a quarter of the cotton crop for the last 3 years has been made up of low quality cotton, a fact also mentioned in SOVET OZBEKISTONI, the LENIN BAYRAGHY version account states that the waste of raw cotton constitutes 129,000 rubles, which is the harvest attained in 2 large rayons in a single year. With regard to cotton, the obkom secretary P. Abdurakhmanov must deeply analyze the cause of the errors that have been permitted and change his attitude towards the sector entrusted to him. The leaders of the State Bank and Construction Bank Davutqulov and Akhrarqulov, instead of struggling against illegal, unplanned construction in the oblast, in fact were participants in it. In addition, the chairman of the Bagishamalskiy Rayon Executive Committee, Kh. Umarkhanova, changed apartments 3 times in 4 years, and finally obtained a 600 square meter cooperative house with a yard. All this she did in front of the very eyes of the [Samarkand] gorispolkom.

Economics

PROBLEMS IN UZBEKISTAN'S AID TO NONCHERNOZEM SURVEYED

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYGRAGHY in Crimean Tatar on 15 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by Yu. Kandymov who conveys the remarks of the chairman of the rural youth department within the Uzbekistan Komsomol Central Committee, K. Mukhiddinov, on the contributions of young people from Uzbekistan to the effort to reclaim the Non-Black-Earth Zone in the RSFSR. During the part of the 11th Five Year Plan that has already passed, nearly 2,500 Uzbek young men and women have done large-scale work in the region. But their help could be more substantial if the cadres issue could be resolved. At present agitation and propaganda work among young people in this regard is being conducted a bit sluggishly. Today cases of relinquishing work by those who go to the Non-Black-Earth Zone on Komsomol directives make up the majority; only 30-40 percent of those who come on directive get settled and stay. Mukhiddinov lists reasons for this: the issues of dining and trade services are being resolved slowly, conditions lead to a low level of labor organization, much work is still done by hand, and there is not enough of the necessary equipment, machinery, construction materials, and structures. Another problem involves salaries: each worker earns an average of 120 rubles, though specialists working under harsh conditions and third-ranked workers and above receive a 50 percent bonus. This directly creates the possibility for lower skilled workers to have work. It is necessary to raise their skills. During the summer an average of 1,500 people come to each oblast, Novgorod, Ivanovo, and Vladimir; their arrival gives rise to difficulties, especially in labor organization and accommodations. But this condition has been repeated every year for 10 years now. Kandymov advocates that all leaders concentrate on resolving the cadres and housing issues in the Non-Black-Earth Zone. He also complains about the "romantics" who come up to the region for a month or two and then faced with hardships, leave work.

Social and Cultural Affairs

ORIENTAL STUDIES DEPARTMENT IN TASHKENT 40 YEARS OLD

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur on 18 August 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,700-word article by T. Sattarov, the chairman of the Oriental Studies Department at Tashkent State University imeni V.I. Lenin and a doctor of the historical sciences, and H. Mamatakhunov, a docent in the same department and a candidate of the philological sciences, in connection with the 40th anniversary of the Oriental Studies Department. The Turkistan Oriental Studies Institute was established in Tashkent in 1919, but was incorporated as a department into Central Asian State University when it was founded in Tashkent in 1920. But in the early 1930's the department was transferred to Tajikistan where it was closed after a while. The department was reinstated in 1944 within Central Asian State University and it included the teaching of Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and English. The authors of the article trace some of the changes the department has undergone since 1944, including the fate of the Uighur Section, once called the Eastern Turkistani Philological Section. After Kazakhstan became a center of Uighur studies, the

Uighur Section was incorporated into the Chinese Philology Section where matters of Chinese philology has predominated. The Oriental Studies Department of Tashkent State is now one of the most important such centers in the Soviet Union, with eight sections. It is possible to run across dozens of its graduates working in India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Singapore, Iran, Malaysia, Afghanistan, and other countries. The authors also name eight specialists from Afghanistan, India, and Egypt who at various times have come to the department to give lessons.

International

SOVIET YOUTH DELEGATION TRAVELS TO CYPRUS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent LENIN BAYRAGHY in Crimean Tatar on 1 September 1984 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by S. Orazov, the responsible secretary of the UzSSR Committee of Youth Organizations, on a 6-day trip of a Soviet youth delegation to Cyprus in July of this year to participate in an international workers' camp, at the invitation of the United Cyprian Democratic Youth Organization (EDON). He describes his journey in some detail, mentioning, for example, the signs warning of mine fields. According to Orazov, the youth organization EDON was founded in 1959, and with nearly 12,000 members, it is the largest such organization in Cyprus. In its activity EDON is based on Marxist-Leninist principles and progressive proletarian internationalism, and it has close ties with the Cyprian Progressive Workers Party AKEL. EDON participates actively in exposing the plans of imperialism against Cyprus and in resolving political issues like the withdrawal of foreign troops from the island. The international camp was located in the city of Limassol, and there were young people from Bulgaria, Greece, the FRG, Egypt, Syria, Bahrain, and Cyprus in the camp. Orazov reports, "we participated in a demonstration organized by AKEL and EDON in connection with the 10th anniversary of the armed coup of the Greek military [in Cyprus] and the occupation of the northern part of the island by the Turks." The demonstrators called for the peaceful resolution of the Cyprian problem, the convening of an international conference on these matters, and the withdrawal of NATO military bases.

KAZAKH SSR

Political Affairs

SUPREME SOVIET COMMITTEE ON RURAL AIR SERVICE PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 August 1984 carries on page 3 a 400-word KazTAG brief reporting on a 16 August session of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet Transport, Communications and Highways Commission that discussed problems of rural air transport. The commission acknowledged the progress that has been made in increasing the numbers of rural airports and air routes and the improved service that has resulted from new technology and new methods. However, the commission also criticized poor organization of local service in some cases and lagging construction of improved rural landing strips. Local soviets were also castigated for failure to provide needed help in maintaining, improving and building local airports.

TOO EASY ON THIEVES OF STATE PROPERTY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 28 August 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,400-word article by B. Tursynov, procurator of Taldy-Kurgan Oblast, on the problems being created by managers, local party and government organizations and courts that are too easy on thieves of socialist property. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Law."

Tursynov begins by noting that enhanced protection of state property that has been called for in a number of recent party decisions and the role of his and other procurator organizations in implementing these party decisions. However, Tursynov goes on to show in a series of examples that state property theft is still being punished too laxly or even tolerated, compounding an already severe problem. He takes particular issue with the rehiring of those who have stolen or illegally lost animals in the past, often for exactly the same positions, where temptation is great. He also faults failure to demand full recompense, to the full letter of the law, from those guilty and failure by higher agricultural authorities to insist on full, documented accountability for animals lost for any reason. Too often, he stresses, there is no documentation at all or what exists is lost or ignored by those higher up. This makes it difficult for procurator organizations, Tursynov continues, to even find out about thefts, much less follow them up carefully.

OBLAST PARTY CHIEF ON ROLE OF LOCAL PAPERS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 7 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,100-word interview with Sh. K. Berkimbayeva, secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Alma-Ata Oblast Party Committee, on the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improvement of the Operations of Rayon and City Newspapers" and what her committee is doing to implement it. The interview is recorded by an unnamed KazTAG reporter.

In her answers, Berkimbayeva emphasizes that much is being done to implement the party resolution, including close supervision of papers where problems exist and efforts to work directly with newspaper staffs. From her discussion it is clear that the CPSU Central Committee resolution has above all brought with it increased attention to ideological issues and ideological conformity. Among papers criticized by name are ENGBEK ZHALYNY (of Enbekshikazakhskiy Rayon, Alma-Ata Oblast) for inappropriate articles, articles supported poorly, that contain errors and misconceptions, inadequate "idealism" and a general slide in quality.

LABOR LAW FOR MANAGEMENT ALSO

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 12 September 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Let Us Adhere Strictly to Labor Law." The editorial re-emphasizes the importance of order for social advances and for achieving goals advanced by the party and the government and the role of labor law in promoting this order. The editorial restates the duty of each and every Soviet worker to fulfill the dictates of labor law as a civic duty but also emphasizes that labor law is two-sided. Not only workers, but management, must fulfill its dictates.

The editorial provides several examples of lax management practices in this area and stresses providing proper living and working conditions as a duty of management under Soviet labor laws. However, while offering many criticisms of management, the editorial also notes problems with worker alcoholism and illegal absences.

OBLAST SOVIET DISCUSSES FOOD PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 16 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word KazTAG brief dateline Alma-Ata reporting on a recent session of the Alma-Ata Soviet of People's Deputies. The session discussed means for increasing food production and improving the supply of food to the people of Alma-Ata. The brief suggests that production of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables, garden products and grains are actually up compared to recent years.

OIL PROBLEMS LEAD TO PARTY SECRETARY OUSTER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 18 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by M. Sukhamberdiyev on the circumstances leading to the ouster of a "Mangyshlakneft" party bureau

secretary. The article is published under the regular rubric "Party Life- Accountability and Elections."

"Mangyshlakneft'," Sukhamberdiyev begins, is supervised by four party units of which the most important is the unit directly responsible for production technology and output, complex construction, automatic equipment and energy, mechanics, industrial transport and special technical units. However, he continues, this vital unit has not been doing all it can to stimulate production and achieve a highly efficient output. He shows that there are serious refinery problems which have led to lagging production of many petroleum products, including those used by the important Shevchenko City plastics factory, problems with efficient equipment usage, seasonal production variation, unutilized potentialities, too many incomplete construction projects and growing problems with transport. As a result, Sukhamberdiyev concludes, M. Baymuratov, secretary of the offending party unit, has been removed from his post.

KUNAYEV AT NEW ALMA-ATA TELEVISION CENTER

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 25 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 400-word unattributed KazTAG brief reporting on a 24 September visit by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP, to the new Alma-Ata Radio and Television Broadcasting Facility. The new facility, one of the very largest in the KaSSR, is associated with a 372 meter television tower on Mount Koktobe. The new facility and tower will lead to a 3-4 fold increase in broadcasting range and a drastic gain in broadcasting quality. Two new channels will be added to the four already being broadcast.

The brief stresses the great importance of television for the "communist education" of the workers and the emphasis that was placed on it by party leader Chernenko at the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. During his visit, Kunayev personally inspected what is being done by constructors, equipment installers and other at the new facility.

Economics

ALMA-ATA SUBWAY PLANNED FOR END OF CENTURY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 10 August 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Q. Alimqulov on plans for an Alma-Ata subway, scheduled to begin operations in the late 1990s. The article is published under the regular rubric "Everything for Man, for the Good of Man."

A subway, Alimqulov begins, is vitally needed to serve a growing Alma-Ata population since the capability of the existing means of transport is inadequate to meet future needs due to problems of safety, congestion, convenience and air purity. Fortunately, he shows, subway construction has now been proven quite feasible in spite of Alma-Ata's location in a high earthquake risk zone, its sandy soil and the abundance of ground water.

Alimqulov goes on to describe the subway plans that have now been developed and to outline what the subway will be like when completed. It will consist of three rail lines: one serving the western portions of the city; another M. Gorkiy imeni Cultural and Recreational Park to the "Orbita" Microrayon; and the third the industrial, central area of Alma-Ata to Lenin Prospect. Total length of the completed system will be 40 kilometers and the cost 285 million rubles, 21.5 million rubles per kilometer [sic]. Section one, the first to be constructed (to western Alma-Ata), will have eight "palace" stations, each to be built by a different construction organization. When fully operational, the total system will run 80 four-car trains per hour carrying 90,000 passengers. All work on the subway is due to be completed during the 12th Five Year Plan.

WORK OF AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 15 August 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,100-word unattributed KazTAG interview with I.A. Abughaliyev, director of the Agricultural Sciences Research Institute imeni V.P. Vil'yams and corresponding member of the All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V.I. Lenin, on the work of his institute on the occasion of its 50th anniversary. In his discussion, Abughaliyev stresses the institute's leadership in such areas as the introduction of new crops, raising yields from old and new crops, the shift to "industrial-base agriculture," soil research, irrigation and irrigation technology, efforts to halt erosion, crop rotation, agricultural regionalization and study of fertilizer and micro-element application. Recently the institute has also begun genetic research to introduce new crop varieties better suited to KaSSR conditions.

EQUIPMENT BREAKDOWNS SLOWING HARVEST

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Let Us Use Harvest Technology More Efficiently." The editorial stresses the great importance of smooth operations by equipment to carry out the harvest quickly and efficiently. It castigates agricultural enterprises that have allowed equipment problems to arise out of their own poor organization and lack of preparation, and cautions enterprises in areas where harvesting has not yet begun to guarantee that such differences do not arise in their own harvest campaigns.

FLIGHTS BEGUN FROM REBUILT SHALQAR AIRPORT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 16 August 1984 carries on page 4 a 100-word unattributed brief announcing the resumption of service from the rebuilt Shalqar Airport where the first experimental flights with Yak-40 aircraft have now been concluded. In the future, regular connections will be established with the oblast center of Aktyubinsk City using aircraft of this type and An-24s. Later Shalqar-Aktyubinsk-Sverdlovsk and Shalqar-Nokis routes will be established.

KAZAKHS DISTILL ARAL WATERS WITH NEW UNIT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 August 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word KazTAG brief on a new salt water distillation unit now in production at the Alma-Ata electro-mechanical factory for agriculture and industry. The new unit, which is three times more efficient than earlier units and produces up to 60 cubic meters of demineralized water an hour, uses an electrical current to separate fresh water and mineral concentrate, which are then isolated with a synthetic filter-membrane. The new unit, the brief notes, will save considerably on distillation costs and reduce labor outlays in agricultural areas. For the chemical and metallurgical industries the new units are to supply water for closed circulation, industrial water systems.

KAZAKHS STUDY GLACIAL WATER RESERVES

Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 17 Aug 84 p 4

[Unattributed Boldface KasTAG Brief: "Water Reserves"]

[Text] Taldy-Kurgan (KazTAG Reporter): Glaciologists of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences have been "measuring" more than a thousand glaciers of the Zhonghar Altay through aerial photography. Radiolocation and other methods are used to investigate glacial ice thicknesses.

Information on the quantities of fresh water preserved in the mountain glaciers will help bring about a fuller utilization of these waters. A series of glaciological maps is being made intended for the "Atlas of Planetary Black Ice Reserve" being prepared by Soviet scientists.

KAZAKHS LOOKING CLOSELY AT RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 18 August 1984 carries on page 4 a 700-word article by B. Tobayaqov, scientific worker of the Kazakh Energetics Research Institute, on the search for renewable energy sources in the KaSSR. The article is published under the regular rubric "In the World of Science."

Current Soviet policy, Tobayaqov begins, calls for minimizing dependence upon non-renewable fuels as energy sources for eventual elimination of their use entirely. He goes on to state that there are major potentialities for achieving these goals in the KaSSR.

Looking at two areas of possible development, increased hydroelectrical power and the use of wind energy for power generation, Tobayaqov notes the considerable amount of unexploited resources available in both areas. There are, he notes, up to four billion cubic meters of water in the T'ien-shan watershed. If this water were put to use not only would it raise local water levels considerably and make possible the irrigation of an additional 200,000 hectares, but it would also allow, if hydroelectrical stations were built along T'ien-shan rivers, the generation of an additional 5.6 billion kilowatt hours of electricity. Also, he continues, the power of air movement above the

territories of the USSR would, if harnessed properly, provide tens of billions of kilowatt hours more, equivalent to 1,800 Krasnoyarsk Power Stations.

BOTANISTS HELP RESTORE MINED LANDS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 8 August 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Zh. Luqpanov on the role of botanists in restoring mined and other lands damaged by industrial activities. The article is published under the regular rubric "Man and Nature."

Considerable experience has been amassed in the KaSSR in recent years in restoring mined and otherwise industrially damaged lands and botanists have played a leading role. Luqpanov goes on to show how botanists of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences Botanical Garden are not only helping to replant such damaged lands but are also carrying out research to determine the best possible plants to use (some plants, for example, are chosen for the ability to alter soil conditions).

KARAGANDA MINERS EASILY MEETING PRODUCTIVITY GOALS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 26 August 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word article by N. Drizhd, chief director of the "Karagandaugol" Production Union on the current state, tasks and future of Karaganda coal production. The article is published in note of Soviet "Miners Day."

"Karagandaugol," Drizhd begins, is a large collective comprised of 26 mines, 2 open pits, 8 enrichment factories and many other associated plants and facilities. Altogether, he continues, the production union employs 106,000 workers and produces an average of 49 million tons of coal a year, 42 million tons of it in subterranean mines (the mines of Karaganda produce 17 percent of Soviet coking coal).

Drizhd goes on to show that Karaganda miners are by and large easily able to meet new goals with respect to productivity and production costs. He emphasizes, moreover, the advanced technology widely used at the mines.

EDITORIAL RAPS LAGGING INDUSTRIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 28 August 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "Let Us Raise Labor Productivity." The editorial restates the great importance of the called for 1 percent above-plan increase in labor productivity and one-half percent reduction in primary production costs and gives examples--in quantities and values--of some of the benefits to be gained by meeting the goals. The editorial also strongly criticizes lagging republic industries. They include the 20 industries under the KaSSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, non-ferrous metallurgy, light industry and food production. Also mentioned unfavorably are republic railways including the Alma-Ata Railways Administration.

REASONS FOR NEW ALMA-ATA VEGETABLE SHORTAGE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 28 August 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article by A. Baqbergenov, inspector of the KaSSR People's Control Commission Agricultural Division, B. Shubayev and Q. Alimqulov on the reason behind an apparently renewed Alma-Ata vegetable shortage. The article is published under the rubric "Let What Is Produced by the Land Not Remain On It."

The discussion by Baqbergenov, Shubayev and Alimqulov repeats many of the charges aired at the time of the last vegetable shortage with a few new twists. They see, above all, problems with short labor in the peak harvest season, with extremely poorly organized and unreliable transport that must waste too much time having to go to the city to buy goods that may have been produced by their own sovkhoz or kholkhoz originally, and with an urban distribution and retail agricultural product sales system that is poorly organized, overly complex, ill-equipped and simply badly run. The result, they suggest, is a sometimes ten to one ratio between what is actually produced on the land and what makes its way to the tables of consumers.

CROPS MUST NOT BE WASTED WARNS EDITORIAL

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 29 August 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Let What Grows on the Land Remain There." The editorial praises the agricultural achievements of the KaSSR in the past and stresses the importance of extra care during the present harvest in view of poor climatic conditions and crops below expectation. Special mention is made of the key role of transport and other technical equipment.

NO STORAGE READY FOR NEW VEGETABLES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 29 August 1984 carries on page 3 a 300-word unattributed boldface article on Aktyubinsk harvest problems. It is published under the regular rubric "The People's Controllers Have Determined."

The article details a "lack of planning" by some enterprise managers in Aktuybinsk Oblast for carrying out the procurement and storage of potatoes, vegetables, fruits and berries for the winter, with the result that some crops are not being harvested at all and great difficulty is being encountered in improvising storage in the face of urgent need. The latter difficulty, the article notes, is compounded by existing storage facilities that are filled to capacity with "masterless," overaged and spoiled vegetables and other crops from previous years that no one will take the initiative to discard.

PROMISED POTATOES AND VEGETABLES NONEXISTENT

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 29 August 1984 carries on page 3 a 200-word boldface, unattributed article on the potato and vegetable shortage in Karaganda Oblast. Where, the article begins, are the promised potatoes and abundant vegetables? No water, is the reply; but,

it goes on, are there not irrigation systems that are supposed to stabilize yields? Why, it asks, are these systems used improperly year after year while potatoes and vegetables remain in short supply, prices rise and losses are heavy?

PROBLEMS OF KARAGANDA PLANT MEAN TIGHT CEMENT SUPPLIES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 5 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by Ye. Yebikenov on the many problems of the Karaganda Cement Production Union that are being felt throughout the republic in the form of a cement shortage. The article is published under the regular rubric "Let Us Not Fall Behind One Another."

The Karaganda Cement Production Union, Yebikenov begins, was once a leading collective, noted for high productivity, low production costs and plan fulfillments. However, the collective fell 250,000 tons short in planned production of cement in the first 7 months of the year and problems continue to mount. The problems effect not just Karaganda, but the entire republic through the cement that is not being produced to meet growing demand.

Seeking causes of the shortfall, Yebikenov finds a plant that is ill-supplied with raw materials and labor, is grossly mismanaged and has actually seen output decline in spite of its greatly increased capacity. Yebikenov also makes clear that new capacity exists but that little has been done to take full advantage of it due to management problems. The same management problems, moreover, make for low morale, rapid turnover, workers that violate labor discipline and take advantage of lax management and a general lack of coordination within the union as a whole. Yebikenov calls for action but is unclear as to what can be done with the existing resources.

RAIL TRANSPORT IN SORRY STATE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 7 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article by B. Yerimbetov and Zh. Kenzhalin on poor passenger service by Kazakh railroads. The article is entitled "Why Do They Make It So Difficult for Travellers" and is published under the regular rubric "Service to the People, a Happy Duty."

Yerimbetov and Kenzhalin provide case after case of poor service to passengers by Kazakh railways. They show, for example, that ticketing is extremely poorly organized, that tickets are a matter of influence, that railway workers are often arrogant and insensitive, that train cars are out of date, ragged and filthy, that food service is poor, that there is a charge for services which are supposed to be free and that trains are late and overcrowded when they need not be so. Why, Yerimbetov and Kenzhalin ask, must it be so, especially in view of CPSU Central Committee and other efforts to improve train service?

ONE-FIFTH OF CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCED BY REPUBLIC LOCAL INDUSTRY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 12 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word article by KaSSR First Deputy Minister of

Local Industry K. Petrov on the current state, past achievements and future prospects of republic local industry. The article is published under the rubric "50 Years of Local Industry in Kazakhstan."

Local industry products, Petrov begins, are making a major contribution towards the raising of material living standards as demanded by the party and, in fact, one-fifth of all cultural, consumer and economic goods produced in the KaSSR are produced by republic local industry.

Describing the scope of these products, Petrov notes industry emphasis on use of otherwise unused raw materials, space and labor to produce useful products. Republic local industry, for example, is using industrial waste to produce needed products in some cases and employs 7,000 persons working at home as well as large numbers of handicapped persons working only a few hours a day.

Even greater output by republic local industry is to be possible in the future, according to Petrov. He does, however, acknowledge problems with gaining allotments of plastics and other factory-produced materials for use by local industry.

MANGYSHLAK BUILDING STONE IN SHORT SUPPLY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 14 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,900-word article by M. Sukhamberdiyev on the failure to develop substantial deposits of building stone in Mangyshlak Oblast in spite of pressing demand in all areas of oblast construction. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

Mangyshlak Oblast, fueled by oil development, is undergoing a building boom and the beautiful, locally produced "ulutas" building stone is playing a major role in it. Unfortunately, Sukhamberdiyev continues, production is not keeping pace with needs and is up only 25 percent in 7 years, despite strenuous efforts and easily accessible deposits.

The reasons, Sukhamberdiyev discovers, are poorly equipped and arranged quarries, shortages of cutting wheels and other vital stone working consumables, intolerable and even dangerous working conditions, waste accumulations, and simple failure to put the right kind of impetus behind quarry development. He calls for solutions to these and other problems hindering "ulutas" quarrying and Mangyshlak Oblast construction.

PROTECTION, EXPANSION OF FORESTS VITAL IN BARREN KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 16 September 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on the republic's forests and forestry. There are, the editorial notes, 22,000,000 hectares of "forest lands" in the KaSSR, some 10,000,000 of them comprised of lands that are forests in the strictest sense. However, in spite of these large expanses, the editorial continues, the republic is still considered little forested and no effort is spared to protect existing forests and create new ones.

Looking at these efforts in detail, the editorial decries the declines in forests that are still going on, failure to meet replanting and new planting plans, forestry enterprises that are not doing their jobs effectively and problems that have arisen due to the joint use of forests by agricultural units and others. It calls for the cooperation of all concerned to overcome these and other problems.

REPUBLIC WOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRY STRESSES CONSERVATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 16 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,300-word article by M. Alderbayev, KaSSR minister of forestry and the wood working industry, on the current state and future plans of his industry. The article is published in note of Soviet Forestry Workers Day.

Alderbayev repeatedly stresses in his article the limited extent of KaSSR forests and the efforts that must be made to protect, conserve and expand them. To this end he records on-going efforts in the KaSSR forestry products industry to utilize reject trees and wastes to produce lumber and other useful products. Additionally, the amount of product produced per cubic meter of wood is up 12 percent in 3 years.

Alderbayev also notices efforts to suit forest products better to the needs of consumers. This is being done through consumer research, as well as through a quantitative expansion of product variety. New technology is also being drawn on to create entirely new products with existing resources to meet new needs.

INADEQUATE RAINFALL COMPOUNDS GUR'YEV IRRIGATION PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 25 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by R. Mughayypov, chief of the Gur'yev Oblast Land Reclamation and Irrigation Production Administration, on the problems of Guy'yev Oblast irrigation and their implications. The article is published under the regular rubric "Problems, Thoughts, Suggestions."

At present, Mughayypov states there are 19,522,000 hectares of pastures in the oblast and 5,384,000 are considered irrigated, served by wells, pipes, canals, etc. However, he notes, the amount of rainfall has been sharply reduced in recent years and hydrological conditions have deteriorated accordingly. As a result, he shows, large amounts of pasture have passed out of use and others have been damaged through overgrazing under dry conditions.

The dry conditions, Mughayypov continues, have increased reliance on canals and, more recently, enclosed pipelines. However, he goes on to show how resources and money are lacking to keep such water sources up properly and how lack of centralized direction and planning and of concentrated resources are creating problems of inefficiency and waste.

Mughayypov notes the many plans for increased irrigation in the future, but suggests that a lack of direction and the inability to complete those already in hand may make future gains out of reach.

MORE TRANSPORT MISUSE UNCOVERED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 25 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by Police Major S. Yrysbayev, division chief of the KaSSR Ministry of Internal Affairs State Motor Inspectorate Administration, and O. Amirqulov reporting on the results of a recent SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN "raid" along a stretch of the Alma-Ata-Frunze Highway to uncover vehicle misuse. From the discussion it is clear that, in spite of a recent campaign, the problem persists with poor management being a major contributing factor.

According to Yrysbayev and Amirqulov, vehicles returning empty from tasks are the rule rather than the exception, in spite of an urgent need for freight capacity. Would it not be possible, they go on, to find return loads in such a great city as Alma-Ata. But they show that no one really tries, and the results are the scores of empty, wasted vehicles seen on the roads.

SERIOUS PRODUCTION SHORTFALLS BARED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 30 September 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial entitled "Obligations." The editorial stresses the importance of plan fulfillment in 1984, the decisive year of the current 5-year plan, but also lists the many "lagging" republic industries that have led to reduced production of copper, lead, cast iron, coke, bricks, polyethylene, poly propylene, cement, cotton cloth and sulfuric acid. The cement industry is especially castigated for the particular problems that its production shortfalls are creating for republic construction projects, although the editorial acknowledges problems with coal supplies from the Kuznetsk Basin as a factor beyond the control of the republic cement industry and its Karaganda component.

In this latter context, the editorial stresses the need for cooperating industries to honor their commitments to each other absolutely. It suggests that a large part of current shortfalls are due, among other things to cooperating industries that fail to fulfill their obligations to others.

FUEL CRITICAL FACTOR IN KAZAKH ENERGY FUTURE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 9, September 1984 carries on pages 4-5 a 1,500-word article by KaSSR Academy of Sciences Academician and Distinguished KaSSR Cultural Worker Shapyyq Shokiuly Shokin, director of the Kazakh Energetics Scientific Research Institute, on the past and future of KaSSR electrical energy and the role of his institution in what has been and will be accomplished. The article is published under the rubric "Model Scientist."

In tracing the past history of Kazakh electrical energy, Shokin notes the enormous progress that has been made in an historically very short period of time. Today, Shokin notes, 18 million kilowatts are produced in the KaSSR each year, placing the republic third in the USSR--behind the RSFSR and the UkSSR--in electrical energy.

However, Shokin continues, while republic electrical power is great and resources are substantial for continuing the growth that has taken place, there is also, he stresses, an increasing need to conserve resources and problems associated with the use of republic coal and other fuels. On-going efforts to develop alternative energy sources--the winds, hydroelectric resources, and so forth--are noted also in this context.

Social and Cultural Affairs

NEW RUBRIC ON LITERARY LANGUAGE PROBLEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 August 1984 carries on page 2 a 3,400-word article by KaSSR Academy of Sciences Academician A. Qaydarov, director of the Academy's Linguistic Institute, on the Research Conference on "The Kazakh Literary Language in Recent Years" to be held soon. The article inaugurates a new rubric on the subject entitled "On the Eve of the Conference on the Literary Language."

Qaydarov, who is much more subdued than others on the modern Kazakh literary language and the changes for good or ill that it is undergoing, emphasizes the long history of the Kazakh language as a literary language, its richness and sophistication and the fact that much of this richness and sophistication is due to favorable conditions created by Soviet rule. Qaydarov stresses also that this linguistic richness belongs not only to the literary elite but to the common people as well, whose own contributions have gone far towards making the Kazakh literary language what it is today.

Qaydarov, however, has little tolerance for those who would arbitrarily violate standards of usage, orthography and grammar or fail to pay attention to proper levels of usage. He sees, moreover, some of the problems involved with such distortions as due to the influence of translations from Russian, particularly as far as younger writers are concerned. Qaydarov, however, is by no means negative about the impact of Russian language and literature on Kazakh and seems to feel that the benefits of the Kazakh language's relationships with Russian outweigh anything negative.

READERS' LETTERS ON KAZAKH TYPEWRITER ISSUE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 17 August 1984 carries on page 4 a symposium of four readers' letters on the Kazakh typewriter issue published under the heading "A Kazakh Keyboard Typewriter Is Needed" in response to an article in the 12 July issue of SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN. The letters are by noted Kazakh commentator Professor R. Berdibayev, Doctor of Philological Sciences O. Qosdawlet of Taldy-Kurgan Oblast, S. Zhaqypbekov, director of the Uilskiy Rayon (Aktyubinsk Oblast) Film System and B. Toqsanov, director of the Urkinskiy Rayon (Uralsk Oblast) paper ORAL ZHULDYZY.

Berdibayev, who sets the tone of the discussion, strongly emphasizes the reality of the problem and praises SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN for raising an issue whose "time has come." He reviews the story of "Kazglavmestsnabsbyt" and its

order from "Pishmash." But, rather than blame "Pishmash" for refusing orders, Berdibayev castigates the "impotency" of the Kazakh authorities that the whole episode in his view reveals.

At the end of his letter, Berdibayev condemns any make-shift solutions and stresses that the problem of the Kazakh typewriter will not go away on its own. Active intervention by the authorities is needed to resolve the difficulty.

The other letter writers strongly second Berdibayev's views. Qosdawletov, for example, sees the problem as largely one of lack of initiative by the authorities in the face of a real and urgent need that must be met. Of the other letters, Zhaqypbekov stresses the great need by government, schools and individuals for Kazakh typewriters, one that can easily be met in the technologically advanced Soviet Union. Editor Toqsanov looks at the problem in terms of the negative experiences of his own newspaper due to the lack of a Kazakh typewriter and concludes that a Kazakh keyboard typewriter would be a welcome addition to the material and technical bases of local Kazakh papers and would help meet recent CPSU Central Committee demands for improvements in rayon and city papers.

CULT OF 'FALSE' SAINT FLOURISHES, AUTHORITIES DISMAYED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 18 August 1984 carries on pages 2-3 a 2,900-word article by A. Zholdasbekov exposing "false saint" Wqasha Ata" and his highly developed Turkestanskiy Rayon (Chimkent Oblast) cult. The article is entitled "How To Manufacture a Saint."

Zholdasbekov's article is preceded by a letter from various Turkestanskiy Rayon agricultural workers asking about the "Tomb" of "Wqasha Ata" located near Turkestan City, details on the life of the "saint" and the many miraculous stories associated with him. Zholdasbekov's article seeks to answer these questions and to find out the truth of the matter.

Zholdasbekov is amazed at the gullibility of so many people. Through consultation with local historians, archaeologists and others he traces the history of the "false saint" and his cult. He discovers that the real Wqasha was a 7th century disciple of the Prophet Muhammad about whom little is known but who almost certainly never left his native Arabia and in any case never got as far as Kazakhstan. Moreover, Zholdasbekov further discovers that the so-called "Tomb" of "Wqasha Ata" actually dates no earlier than the 1950s and has, in the words of one archaeologist, "no archaeological significance whatever."

The "saint," his artifacts and cult are thus artificial and how, Zholdasbekov argues, could anyone believe in them. But, in fact, they do, in spite of efforts by local people to tell the true story of the cult and contradict claims made about it.

Zholdasbekov castigates local authorities for allowing the cult to arise in the first place and for permitting things to go as far as they have. He goes

on to propose, as one solution to the problem, the taking over of the site for a "pioneer camp" or "sanatorium resort."

OBLAST PAPERS PRINTED BY 'OFFSET' METHOD

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 18 August 1984 carries on page 3 a 400-word unattributed KasTAG brief (dateline Karaganda) on the use of the "offset" method to publish Karaganda Oblast rayon papers in a new, centralized printing plant. The new plant, the first of its kind in the KaSSR, will allow papers to be printed in up to four colors and will greatly simplify publication tasks and cut costs. The new method will also eliminate the use of metal type for printing rayon papers in the oblast and obviate the need for a proposed new newsprint plant to manufacture it.

The new printing method, developed in response to a CPSU Central Committee resolution calling for improvements in local papers, was explained to interested parties at a 17 August meeting and is apparently to be introduced throughout the republic.

MAJOR NEW STUDY OF KAZAKH DEMOGRAPHY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 3 August 1984 carries on page 7 a 700-word review by Sabetqazy Aqatayev of noted demographer Maqash Tatimov's "Orkeni osken olke" (A Land Where the People Have Multiplied), "Mektep" Press, 1984. The review is entitled "Let the People Continue To Multiply."

Tatimov's book, which Aqatayev characterizes as extremely important and of interest to the widest possible variety of Kazakh readers, is based upon the author's research on the Soviet Censuses of 1897, 1920, 1926, 1939, 1959, 1970 and 1979 and includes historical demographic reconstructions and projects to 2100. Tatimov looks at such things as population numbers, ethnic composition, social structure, urban and rural population distributions, age-sex compositions, marital status of populations, divorce and marriage rates, family compositions and "the historical process by which the Kazakh people came into being." Among Tatimov's projections is a total of 25 million Kazakhs by the mid-21st century and a republic population of 19 million by the year 2000, including 10 million Kazakhs who will constitute the absolute majority in their republic for the first time in that year.

REPUBLIC TERMINOLOGY COMMISSION CELEBRATES 50 YEARS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 10 August 1984 carries on pages 6-7 a 3,000-word article by Abdwali Qaydarov, Academician of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences, and Omirzag Aytbayev, chief of the Terminological and Translation Theory Division of the KaSSR Academy of Science Linguistic Institute, on the 50 year history and current tasks of the KaSSR State Terminological Commission. The article is published in note of the 50th anniversary of the commission.

Qaydarov and Aytbayev chronicle the development of specialized terminology in the KaSSR and the work of the KaSSR State Terminological Commission and its

antecedents in the development that has taken place. They emphasize that a literary language is not just a "language of literature: and that terminology, above all technical terminology, is vital to a language's development.

Currently, Qaydarov and Aytbayev continue, with the explosion that is taking place in Kazakh science and technology, new guidelines (from February, 1984) have been issued that recognize the inability of the State Terminological Commission to deal with all new terminology in all fields. Under the new system, the experts in each field are responsible for developing terminology under the supervision of the State Terminological Commission. The commission, in turn, will issue lexica for each field jointly authored by the experts in it. Thus, Qaydarov and Aytbayev note, the emphasis will be on cooperative development of terminology. The State Terminological Commission will continue as before, however, to monitor use of technical terminology in the Kazakh press and in journals.

POSTAL SERVICES POOR, GETTING WORSE

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 17 August 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,900-word article by Shakizada Quttayaqov on the many problems of the KaSSR postal system and their causes. The article is published under the regular rubric "Questions To Look Into."

Quttayaqov begins with a story of a young man desperately trying to buy a ticket at the last minute at the airport ticket counter. His brother, we discover, had died 5 days ago and the telegram had only just arrived. He thus had no chance to buy his ticket in advance and could only try to catch a flight immediately. All to typical, Quttayaqov stresses, and he goes on to relate a tale of other, similarly delayed telegrams, letters, newspapers and journals with a high loss rate in all areas, as is clear from numerous complaints to QAZAQ ADEBIYETI editors.

Searching for reasons for the delays and losses, Quttayaqov talks to various postal workers but finds each only too willing to blame those at the next station or the next level for the problem without admitting to a problem that affects the entire system. Quttayaqov, however, while suggesting that postal system inefficiencies are a large part of the problem, also underscores the areas of difficulty outside the control of the system.

First and foremost of these latter areas, he makes clear, is cadre shortage, which is being made worse as time passes by a postal career that is less and less attractive for those in it. Another problem is the acute shortage of postal vehicles. Quttayaqov ends his article by suggesting that postal delays and mail loss is inevitable with the system as it is. He notes, however, advanced methods used in other Soviet republics to save labor and make the postal service more efficient and calls for the like to be applied in the KaSSR.

EDITORIAL ON 'EDUCATION DAY'

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 1 September 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial in note of Soviet

"Education Day," a new holiday established only this year by a 15 June ukaze of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The editorial sums up republic education on the new holiday, which is celebrated on the first day of the new school year. There are currently, it notes, more than 7,600 general education schools in the republic and more than 460 professional and technical schools. The latter, it goes on, train in more than 300 specialties.

EDUCATION MINISTER ON SCHOOL REFORMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 1 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 2,100-word article by KaSSR Minister of Education Q. Balakhmetov on the now in force "Basic Directions for the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools" and what is being done in the KaSSR to implement them. The article is published in note of Soviet "Education Day."

Balakhmetov praises the "Basic Directions for the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools" as making a new era in Soviet and republic education and underscores efforts being made by his ministry to inform the republic educational community on the content of the reform proposals and to secure the cooperation of all concerned. However, although boasting of the progress that has been made in the past in republic education, Balakhmetov acknowledges problems as well, problems that will limit the ability of the republic to carry out educational reforms quickly and easily.

The school reform, for example, calls for transition to a system whereby children will begin the first grade at age six. However, Balakhmetov continues, there is already a shortage of classroom space due to construction shortfalls. Balakhmetov also notes problems with providing a base for a planned buildup of vocational facilities and calls for careful planning as computers and computer literacy become more important in the programs of the schools.

TECHNICUM DIRECTOR 'SELLS' DIPLOMAS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 4 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by Q. Ghabdeshev on the recent conviction of the director of the Gur'yev Polytechnical Technicum and his many collaborators for diploma sales and other irregularities. The article is published under the regular rubric "Thoughts after a Trial."

Zh. Qaziyev, director of the Guy'yev Polytechnical Technicum, is serving 10 years for irregularities that, Ghabdeshev suggests, were but the tip of the iceberg. He goes on to show how Director Qaziyev personally "sold" diplomas in his school to persons who never entered its gates, pocketed thousands of rubles from his sales and from school funds and used his influence to obtain housing and other favors for supporters and bribe givers. Ghabdeshev shows that his crimes did not stop there but extended to other schools in the region, including the Guy'yev City Branch of the Alma-Ata Trade Technicum, and beyond.

Ghabdeshev goes so far as to suggest that a large percentage of the locally prominent--including many in highly responsible and technical fields--have

forged credentials provided by Qaziyev and cohorts, each protecting the other in a conspiracy of silence. He faults party and other local authorities for still not pressing forward with a full investigation to get to the root of the matter.

ALL SIX-YEAR-OLDS IN SCHOOL BY 1993

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ AEBIYETI in Kazakh on 31 August 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,600-word interview with KaSSR Deputy Minister of Education Awyezkhan Qanafiyauly Qanafin on the educational changes foreseen by the recently enacted "Basic Directions for the Reform of General Education and Vocational Schools." The interview was recorded by Didakhmet Ashimkhanov and is published under the rubric "1 September--Education Day."

In his answers to reporter Ashimkhanov's questions, Qanafin discusses the general intent and purpose of the planned reforms and specific or potential problem areas, noting that educational reform will be a difficult process requiring the equivalent of two 5-year plans. With regard to the difficult task of enrolling all 6 year olds in the first grade, Qanafin records that the approach will be a gradual transition from 1986 to 1993. In 1986, 150,000 of the "best" 6 year olds will enter the first grade, in 1987, 172,000, in 1988, 196,000 and 313,000 in 1992, the transition to universal first grade education for 6 year olds being completed by 1993. Qanafin notes, incidentally, in this context that he foresees no great drop in the number of school age children in the foreseeable future and regards any downturn due to "family planning" and other, similar causes as temporary at best.

However, Qanafin does suggest that problems could arise due to the mix of Kazakh and Russian and other children in the specific nationality schools. The future of the "Mother Tongue" is up to Kazakh parents, in his view, but he does acknowledge efforts to improve Kazakh language teaching materials and expand instruction in Kazakh culture.

THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES PROBLEM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ AEBIYETI in Kazakh on 31 August 1984 carries on pages 14-15 a 3,300-word article by Qurmanaghazy Qaramanuly on the problem of foreign languages in the KaSSR. The article is published under the regular rubric "Questions To Look Into."

Foreign language knowledge and instruction, Qaramanuly shows, is extremely poor in the KaSSR and no sign of improvement is evident. As a result, he goes on, many Kazakh students are ill-prepared for study in national universities, Kazakh scientists and intellectuals are unaware of much that is going on abroad and the republic as a whole is becoming increasingly isolated from the rest of the world.

In seeking reasons for this, Qaramanuly discovers an "indifference" towards foreign languages in high places in the republic--above all in the KaSSR Ministry of Education--and a lack of confidence on the part of the Kazakhs themselves in their own ability to teach and learn foreign languages. He also

discovers an almost total lack of teaching materials for any foreign language and an equally serious lack of bilingual dictionaries.

Qaramanuly also decries the lack of lexicons to aid in translation from one Turkic language into another. Perhaps, he notes, a translator for Tatar is not necessary, but a Kazakh-Tatar lexicon would still be helpful in many ways.

In his evaluation of lexicons and similar materials already available to aid Kazakh students of foreign languages, Qaramanuly devotes considerable space to Boris N. Shnitnikov's "Kazakh-English Dictionary," which he praises highly. Its editor, former Soviet linguist N.N. Poppe, is mentioned by name. This is something quite exceptional, as is the praise of Shnitnikov's book, considering its capitalist origins and White Russian context.

WORK OF YOUNG FILM DIRECTORS FAULTED

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQ ADEBIYETI in Kazakh on 14 September 1984 carries on pages 10-11 a 2,200-word article by Shakizada Quttayaqov on the work of the younger generation of Kazakh film directors. The article is published under the regular rubric "Thoughts To Share."

The "Qazaqfil'm" Studios, Quttayaqov notes, are capable of producing 7-8 feature films a year and are well equipped and well established. But where, he continues, are the great films of the present, following on the heels of those produced by earlier generations of Kazakh directors.

One problem, he suggests, is that younger Kazakh film directors, although well qualified on paper, lack experience with real life and, most important, do not understand "Kazakh national character, culture and life" adequately. Quttayaqov also faults younger directors for failure to take a position towards what they are depicting in their films.

OPENING OF NEW SCHOOL YEAR NOTED

[Editorial Report] Alma[Ata QAZAQSTAN MUGHALIMI in Kazakh on 7 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "The New Academic Year Has Begun." The editorial stresses the importance of the now begun academic year in terms of planned school reforms that mark a completely new direction in Soviet education. The editorial notes that currently 2.9 million students are in the republic schools and that 15,000 new teachers are now on the job. Last year, it continues, school construction plans were fulfilled by 50 percent and there are 54 new schools this year with 35,000 places.

INCORRECT KAZAKH USE DUE TO RUSSIAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 16 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by Doctor of Philological Sciences A. Bolghanbayev on "linguistic purity." The article is published under the regular rubric "According to a Newspaper Article."

Bolghanbayev's article, written in response to a recent SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN article entitled "How Do We Preserve Linguistic Purity," looks at the problem

in terms of the rich but specialized and specific Kazakh vocabulary relating to animal husbandry. He shows how the distinctions and patterns of usage that once existed and still to some extent continue to do so are becoming blurred and/or forgotten due to the influence of Russian. As a result, Bolghanbayev suggests, once precise Kazakh usage has become imprecise and confusion has arisen.

RURAL HEALTH STATIONS LACK HEAT, ELECTRICITY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 18 September 1984 carries on page 1 a 1,000-word boldface editorial entitled "The Service of Rural Doctors." The editorial notes the great importance of rural health care in terms of the current Soviet Food Program and details the progress that has been made.

The editorial complains, however, of some rural health care facilities whose material and technical bases are not up to required levels, of enterprises that fail to support the health units serving them and of other problems, including slow completion of new health facilities. It calls for the cooperation of all concerned to solve these problems in view of the current vital importance of rural health care.

MANY PROBLEMS OF GUR'YEV CONSUMER SERVICES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 23 September 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,500-word article by Q. Ghabdeshev reporting on the many problems of Gur'yev Oblast consumer services. The article is published under the regular rubric "Service to the People, a Happy Duty."

Consumer services, Ghabdeshev begins, have become increasingly important as material living standards have risen. Total consumer services turnover is up sharply, the number of consumer services points has been greatly increased and the scope of services sharply expanded.

However, Ghabdeshev continues, the amount of services available still remains quite low in the oblast as a whole and there are major problems of scope and quality. Relationships between services workers and patrons, moreover, often leave much to be desired, Ghabdeshev notes.

Much attention, Ghabdeshev goes on, has been devoted to the consumer services problem by party and other authorities and more funds have been allotted, but difficulties persist. He calls for more concerted effort to produce services up to need.

EDITORIAL CAUTIONS ON WINTER HEAT PROBLEMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 25 September 1984 carries on page 1 an 800-word boldface editorial on "The Winter Preparations of Cities." The editorial stresses the need to make preparations for winter well in advance, while the weather is good, and cautions against any repetition of the problems of previous years when some residences and other facilities in some cities were not supplied properly with heat on

account of equipment malfunctions and other problems. It underscores the need to use every ounce of oil, coal, gas and other fuels productively and wisely and suggests that problems may be the greatest in "small cities" where plants sometimes operate "inconsistently."

CHIEF EDITOR DESCRIBES WORK OF 'ZHALYN' PRESS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 187, September 1984 carries on page 2 a 900-word interview with Beksoltan Nurjekeieu, chief editor of the "Zhaly" Press, on the work of his press. The "Zhaly" Press, which publishes 200 titles a year in a total printing exceeding 7 million, was founded in 1976 to provide books for children and young people. According to Nurjekeieu, his press has been highly successful in its purpose and he notes the many prize winning books that it has produced, its output carefully geared for different age groups by specialized editorial divisions. During the first 6 months of the year the press has already produced 5.5 million copies of 172 different books.

TOO LITTLE PROMOTION OF KAZAKH FILMS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 9, September 1984 carries on pages 16-17 a 1,500-word article by Maqsat Tazhimuratov on the problems of the Kazakh-language film and some proposed solutions. The article is published under the regular rubric "Thoughts, Suggestions."

Tazhimuratov looks at the problem in terms of the KaSSR and its little developed native film industry. He shows that there are some 431 republic theaters and an annual audience of 142 million for about 160 films from 39 foreign studios, as well as many Soviet films. However, Tazhimuratov continues, very few of the films shown are native Kazakh and much of the activities of the national "Qazaqfil'mn" studios are devoted to the dubbing of some 65 Russian films a year with only about 4 original films produced annually.

Seeking reasons for the low output, Tazhimuratov discovers that much of the cause is poor promotion. Kazakh films are simply seen by too few each year to support much of a film industry in the republic. To solve the problem he seconds the suggestion that has been made to open one or more specialized Kazakh theaters and calls for more positive efforts to promote film, including special Kazakh film festivals on university campuses and elsewhere.

International

EMIGRE WRITER ALTAI IN ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BIZDING OTAN in Kazakh No 186, August 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by Maiti Elpaqyli reporting on the visit of Kazakh emigre writer Xalifa Altai, now a resident of the Republic of Turkey, to the Kazakh homeland (Altai, however, is from eastern, not western Turkestan) where he received medical treatment for an undisclosed ailment. Elpaqyli recounts in detail the excellent treatment that Altai received in a number of Alma-Ata convalescent institutions and the warm reception that he

was shown on the part of Kazakh writers and intellectuals, above all Altai's fellow East Turkestan emigres. The article suggests that the Soviets are currently making a major effort to get Altai, now an old man, to retire to the KaSSR, which he has now visited twice. Altai, however, has also visited Chinese Turkestan (in 1982). Altai was accompanied to the KaSSR by his wife Bibetash.

POEMS OF AFGHAN YOUTH LEADER MAZDAQ

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 7, July 1984 carries on page 24 a 700-word article by A. Saydimbekov, who recently traveled to Afghanistan in connection with Soviet-Afghan Friendship days in Kabul, on Farid Mazdaq, first secretary of the Afghanistan Democratic Youth Organization's Central Committee and candidate member of the Central Committee of the Afghanistan People's Democratic Party. The article is published under the rubric "Meridians of Friendship."

Saydimbekov describes the work of the Afghanistan youth organization, which now boasts 120,000 members and recently opened an orphanage for children whose parents have been "killed by the enemy," and also briefly sketches the life of Mazdaq, whom he describes as a paragon for Afghan youth of today.

The article includes two poems by Mazdaq, who is a literary as well as a political figure, translated by Darigha Mazhikenova and poet Nasipbek Aytov. The first poem, entitled "Defend Your Lives," is a patriotic piece calling upon the Afghan people to defend themselves and their revolution. The second, entitled "Fazilashin, My Younger Brother," was written in honor of the poet's younger brother, "who died on the great road of hope." In it the poet vows to continue the fight for a new life in Afghanistan.

IMPERIALISTS SEEK TO USE ISLAM FOR OWN PURPOSES

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata QAZAQSTAN AYYELDERI in Kazakh No 7, July 1984 carries on page 8 a 1,300-word article by K. Nurmaghanbetov, docent of the Department of Ethics, Aesthetics and Scientific Atheism of the Kazakh pedagogical Institute, on the "Place of Islam in the Ideological Struggle." The article is published under the regular rubric "Atheists' Club."

Nurmaghanbetov sees ideological struggle between socialism and capitalism as inevitable and examines how this ideological struggle finds its expression in developing countries, above all those in which Islam is the national religion or is an important religion. He finds Islam being used in these countries by both sides of the ideological struggle and cautions about the need to look at the role of Islam in each third world country closely to see what particular role it is playing in each.

Nurmaghanbetov also notes that the ways in which the imperialists seek to use Islam for their own purposes are often indirect, for example, through Islamic studies centers and the like in the imperialistic countries themselves. He condemns, moreover, the attempts of the imperialist ideologues to attempt to use religion as a means of splitting the unity of the Soviet peoples.

SOVIET-INDIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION CONTINUES TO GROW

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 29 August 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word article by Professor I. Qaraqulov, vice president of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, on the state of Soviet-Indian relations. The article is published in note of the 37th anniversary of Indian independence and the 13th anniversary of the Soviet-Indian Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Solidarity. These anniversaries are now the subject of a month-long celebration.

The article stresses the special nature of Soviet and Indian cooperation in view of common peace-promoting policies of both the Soviet Union and India and India's leadership among the non-aligned nations. Qaraqulov also underscores the great importance of the economic relationships of the two countries with a large segment of Indian heavy industry built with Soviet help. The Soviet Union has also trained 4,500 Indian specialists, many of them in the KaSSR. The KaSSR branch of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society now has 200 members, Qaraqulov notes.

SYRIAN PARTY CHIEF IN ALMA-ATA

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh on 13 September 1984 carries on page 2 a 200-word KazTAG brief announcing a visit by Abdalla Akhmar, first deputy secretary of the Syrian Arab Republic's Arab Socialist Future Party, to Alma-Ata. Akhmar was met at the airport by K.Q. Qazybayev, secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee and others and included in his visit itinerary a meeting with activists of the Kazakh Society for Friendship and Cultural Connections with Foreign Countries.

ALMA-ATA BIOCHEMISTRY SYMPOSIUM

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 9, September 1984 carries on pages 18-19 a 1,200-word article by Ashirbek Amankeldiyev reporting on the International Biochemical Symposium held in Alma-Ata in June. The article is published under the regular rubric "At the Forefront of Science."

The Alma-Ata International Biochemical Symposium, an attached list of facts informs us, was attended by 98 scientists from 28 countries, along with 287 observers. Participants included leading international biochemists, many of them officers in national and international biochemical associations and three Nobel Prize Laureats. Keynoting the conference on "Perspectives of Bio-organic Chemistry and Molecular Biology," were leading biochemists and peace activists Linus Pauling, Dorothy Hodgkin and Vladimir Prelog. In all, 25 papers on critical biological problems were presented.

Amankeldiyev emphasizes in his discussion the rapid development of the field of biochemistry in recent years and the rapidity with which many of its advances have found direct application. In this context he looks at advances in DNA research, bioengineering, antibiotics and the synthesis of protein, insulin and other complex organic substances.

BULGAR-KAZAKH COMMON ORIGINS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata BILIM ZHANE ENGBEK in Kazakh No 9, September 1984 carries on pages 22-23 a 1,000-word article by Bulgarian historian Slavi Donchev on common elements of Kazakh and Bulgarian culture and the reasons behind them. The article is published under the regular rubric "We Investigate the Deep Secrets of History."

Donchev begins with a brief history of the Altaic Bulgarian ancestors of the modern Bulgarians and their origins in the Altay and contacts with many early Altaic peoples including the ancestors of the Kazakhs. Developing his theme, he also demonstrates clear connections of such cultural elements as musical instruments, decorative elements and folklore. He also suggests that it was through the Bulgarians that many Altaic elements were passed on to European peoples. Donchev's article is one in a series on Bulgar-Kazakh cultural connections published in the September Kazakh press.

Economics

IMPROVEMENTS IN FARM EQUIPMENT USE NEEDED IN KAZAKHSTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur on 9 August 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by M. Arshidinov, a sector chief at the Planning and Quotas Scientific Research Economics Institute under the Kazakh SSR State Planning Committee, on the need to improve the use of technology, machinery, and roads in agriculture in Kazakhstan. While farms have at their disposal much equipment, for instance, an average of 99 tractors, 45 combines, and 64 trucks per farm in the republic, there is still a need to improve the use of this equipment. In fact, investigations into the annual productivity of tractors show that the machine-tractor parks on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of many oblasts are not being utilized as efficiently now as in previous years. In 1983 on the sovkhozes of the northern oblasts the average annual productivity of every tractor declined 8.7 percent by comparison to 1975, and in Turgay Oblast 12 percent. Also, in the last 10 years the number of tractor and machine operators as well as combine operators has increased by only 24 percent, while the amount of equipment in machine-tractor parks has grown 38 percent. The lack of qualified operators has meant that machinery cannot be used in two shifts. Arshidinov also discusses problems in the repair of machinery, the supply of spare parts, and the use of dispatcher service in machine-tractor parks. Studies also show that the lack of paved roads doubles the production cost of transported agricultural products and substantially increases the expenses for vehicle repair. It has been determined that hauling products for 10-15 kilometers on bad roads does from 1 to 3 rubles worth of damage.

DOCTOR IN KAZAKHSTAN WARNS ABOUT HEPATITIS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur on 16 August 1984 carries on page 4 a 600-word article by B. Jamalov, a physician, describing the disease hepatitis and what should be done to prevent or cure it. Viruses are the cause of hepatitis, and the breakdown of the immunological system of the body can lead to an intensification of hepatitis. Jamalov describes the

symptoms of the disease and warns that outbreaks are especially common in late fall and spring months. Hepatitis is particularly dangerous for children from ages 4 to 15, when the disease is relatively prevalent. He also discusses cirrhosis of the liver. He notes that it is necessary to register those who become ill with viral hepatitis and to undertake professional treatment. It is absolutely necessary not to try to get well on one's own. There are sanatoriums and health resorts at Ayak-Kallan, Kapal-Arishan, Borzhomi, Essentuki, and Saryaghach which specialize in the cure of those patients with liver disease.

Social and Cultural Affairs

TATAR PLAY FEATURES SON WHO DIES IN AFGHANISTAN

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Ughur on 21 August 1984 carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Mashur Jalilov in Uygurskiy Rayon on a play being performed by the Uighur Musical Comedy Theater troupe on tour in the rayon. The two-act play, "My Mother's White Dress," is by the well known Tatar playwright Sh. Khusainov and concerns a mother of 10 children who is left a widow after the death of her husband. But her children prove unworthy of her. For instance, they do not go visit her in their native region, in one of the villages near Kazan, but expect her to come to them, bringing gifts even. Her first-born son raises one son who is pampered and spoiled and another son, Islam, who evades military service and ends up in prison. When the mother becomes ill, her ungrateful children and their families refuse to take care of her. She decides then to return to her native village, with only the wish to be buried alongside her husband. But at this time, the news comes that one of her sons, Khafiz, has perished in Afghanistan. The mother collapses and dies. This work, written in accord with the demands of the time, encourages young people to shun bad customs and become active builders of communism; it provides a moral and esthetic education.

HISTORIAN CLAIMS CLASSICAL LITERARY WORKS BELONG TO UIGHURS

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur on 6 September 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by D. Isiyev, a candidate of the historical sciences, on the 9th-10th century state of the Karakhanids, founded by the Yaghma tribe of the Uighurs. Isiyev sketches some of the known history of this period, including the impact of Islam on the entire life of the state. The Karakhanids ruled over the Karluks, Chigils, Turkashes, and Sogdians, all of whom made their contributions to the science, culture and economy of the region and subsequently formed the Uighur, Uzbek, Kirghiz and Kazakh peoples. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the buildings, cities, and other monuments remaining from the Karakhanid era as belonging to these peoples. As for the written monuments, it is possible now, upon an examination of what language, where, and by whom they were written, to specify which present-day people they belong to. Soviet and foreign scholars confirm that the works of Mahamud Kashgariy, Yusuf of Balasaghun, and Ahmad Yugnakiy, for instance, belong to the Uighurs.

UIGHUR NEWSPAPER CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KOMMUNIZM TUGHI in Uighur on 29 Spetmeber 1984 carries on page 2 a full page of seven articles devoted to the 50th anniversary of the Uighur-language newspaper for Uyghurskiy Rayon, ILI VADISI [Ili Valley]. In a 700-word article M. Hemitov, the current chief editor of the newspaper, traces some of its history. The newspaper first named STALINCHI [Stalinist], began publication on 29 September 1934 from Yarkent, although it was transferred the next year to Podgornoye. After a number of name changes, it has been called ILI VADISI since 1965. Its circulation has been growing in recent years; in 1970 it had a print run of 5,400, but last year a run of nearly 8,000 copies. Hemitov mentions a number of notable Uighurs who have worked or are working on the newspaper.

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